

LIBRARIANS AND
NUNS, IMPRES-
SIONS VS.
PORTRAITS

CATHOLIC
PERIODICAL
HISTORY,
1830-1957

MORALITY AND
THE SELECTION
OF BOOKS FOR
THE HIGH
SCHOOL LIBRARY

THE NEWMAN
PRESS

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

JUN 11 1957

LIBRARY SCIENCE
LIBRARY

MAY

Vol. 28

1957

No. 1



THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Increasingly Popular with Libraries of **ALL** Sizes



 1. Fan Unfastened Edges.	CLASS NO.	AUTHOR	L.C. CARD NUMBER		ACTION OUT C R On Oe Ci Rd P Np NR
	ACC. NO.	TITLE	PUBLISHER	YEAR	
 2. Snap with The Thumb On Top.	LIST PRICE	PLACE	SERIES	EDITION	
	DEALER	VOL.	DATE RECEIVED	COST	
	NO. OF COPIES	RECOMMENDED BY	DATE ORDERED		
	ORDER NO.	FUND CHARGED			

● 5" x 3 1/8" forms are 2-up, perforated in the middle, and interleaved with one-time, snap-out carbons. One typing makes 5 copies.

GAYLORD Standard Multi-Copy Book Order Forms

A stock item, Gaylord Multi-Copy Book Order Forms can be ordered in quantities as low as 500. Standardization of headings and flexibility of form fit readily into the requirements of any size library, assuring low cost, minimum stock investment and immediate delivery on every order. Library imprint and additional order symbols may be included on orders of 1,000 or more.

Handy Gaylord forms make book ordering five times faster . . . insure against re-copying errors . . . provide automatic "on order" and reserve list files in one operation.

Imprinted forms in quantities of 1,000 for as low as \$26.00, transportation paid.

One Typing Gives You Five Copies

WHITE (for dealer)

YELLOW for L.C. or Wilson Cards

PINK for Library

GREEN workslip or fund copy

BUFF for temporary catalog card, punched to fit catalog drawer.



Send for free samples and prices.

Ask for Form No. 555!



LIBRARY
SUPPLIES

GAYLORD BROS., INC.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

"The house of prompt, friendly, personal service"

New Revised Edition

INTERNATIONAL ATLAS OF THE ITALIAN TOURING CLUB

6th edition, totally revised.

Format 20" x 14½".

93 large-scale maps on 173 pages and 156 smaller detail maps.

Names are adopted from the official terminology of the country represented, with Italian translations on the reverse.

Available now in looseleaf form in ring binder, allowing for insertion of revised maps at a later date. The Index of over 250,000 names will be available as a separate bound volume. Summer 1957.

The Atlas bound together with Index in one volume (not looseleaf) will be available Fall 1957.

Price of Atlas and Index (either format) \$98.00 ppd.

STECHERT-HAFNER, Inc.

FOUNDED IN NEW YORK 1872

The World's Leading International Booksellers

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

OUR 85TH ANNIVERSARY * 1872-1957

KEEP PERIODICALS NEW AND INVITING . . .

IN THE READING ROOM

PLASTI-KLEER® DELUXE BINDERS provide heavy duty protection while they beautify. Heavy gauge vinyl takes a beating — yet returns to its original shape. Hard back for vertical display — fully clear for reading tables. Foolproof lock if desired.

IN CIRCULATION

PLASTI-KLEER UNIVERSAL COVERS give effective protection and stimulate circulation. Excellent for all paper bindings. Magazines may be interchanged — leaving past issues reinforced for reference.

Bro-Dart INDUSTRIES

88 E. Alpine Street, Newark 5, N.J.
1883 So. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles 25, Calif.

Write for prices and information



Please mention THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD when writing advertisers

New Spring Books

WORD OF SALVATION

Alfred Durant, S.J., and Joseph Huby, S.J.

Translated by John J. Heenan, S.J.

Line-for-line commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark by noted French Scripture scholars.

\$12.50

AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Daniel J. Sullivan

Explains all branches of philosophy in clear, everyday terms.

\$3.75

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST IN THE MODERN WORLD

Rev. James A. Magner

A frank, helpful survey of the modern priest's difficulties and duties.

\$4.75

Recent Best Sellers

THE TWO-EDGED SWORD

An Interpretation of the Old Testament

John L. McKenzie, S.J.

"... for the general reader it is the best study of the Old Testament that exists."—*American Ecclesiastical Review*

\$4.50

A SEAL UPON MY HEART

Edited by Rev. George L. Kane

Twenty sisters from different religious orders tell why they entered the convent.

\$3.00

FUNDAMENTAL MARRIAGE COUNSELING

John R. Cavanaugh, M.D., F.A.P.A.

Offers the most complete Catholic coverage available.

\$8.00

THE BRUCE PUBLISHING CO.

3405 Bruce Bldg., Milwaukee 1, Wis.



EFFECTIVE BOOK PROTECTION

Paper Backing cushions binding . . .
Reinforced edge protects points of greatest wear!

DURABLE ACETATE FILM

"REGULAR"™ BOOK JACKET COVER

For books receiving normal circulation.

"DUPLEX-REGULAR"™ TYPE

Adjustable for odd size books.

EXTRA-TOUGH MYLAR* FILM

"LIFETIME"™ BOOK JACKET COVER

For best-sellers, juveniles, etc.

"DUPLEX-LIFETIME"™ TYPE

Adjustable to eliminate measuring.

ALSO . . . Plasti-Kleer Covers for books on display — for books without jackets.

*Reg'd Trade Mark E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Bno-Dart INDUSTRIES

90 EAST ALPINE STREET, NEWARK 5, N.J.
1899 SO. SEPULVEDA BLVD., LOS ANGELES 25, CALIF.

Be sure you have both Supply and Furniture Catalogs!

Please mention THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD when writing advertisers

+ The Catholic Library World

Official Journal of The Catholic Library Association

PRESIDENT

A. HOMER MATTLIN, S.J.
Loyola University
Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENT

SISTER M. EONE, O.S.F.
College of St. Teresa
Winona, Minn.

EDITOR AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ALPHONSE F. TREZZA

ASSISTANT EDITOR

MARY ELIZABETH FEENEY
Hospital Library
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

ART EDITOR

ANTHONY TREZZA
Chew, Harvey & Thomas
Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITORIAL AND ASSOCIATION OFFICE

Villanova University
Villanova, Pa.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD is published monthly October through May at 115 North Mason St., Appleton, Wis., by THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Executive, editorial and advertising offices, Villanova University, Villanova, Pa. Subscription rate to non-members is \$6.00 a year. Institutional membership, \$15.00, individual membership \$5.00 a year (not including the annual Handbook). Enclose remittance for single copies which are available from the editorial office for 75c. The Handbook is \$10.00. Second class mail privilege authorized at Appleton, Wis. with additional entry at Villanova, Pa.

Indexed in THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX, LIBRARY LITERATURE, LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS and CONTENTS IN ADVANCE.

Volume 28

MAY, 1957

Number 8

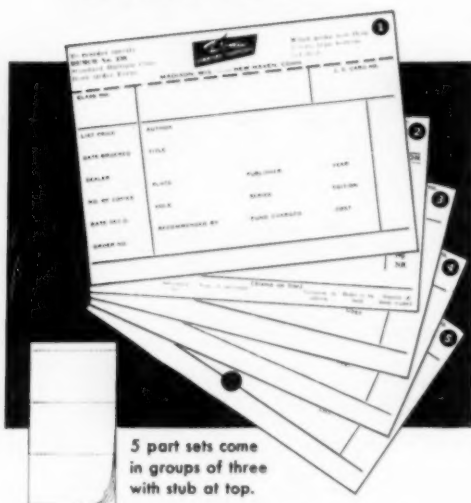
CONTENTS

	Page
From the Editor's Desk	381
Just Browsing	382
The Newman Press, by John J. McHale	385
Librarians and Nuns, Impressions vs. Portraits, by Sister Bertrande, D.C.	387
Morality and the Selection of Books for the High School Library, by Eugene M. Rooney, S.J.	394
A Catholic Periodical History, 1830-1951, by Brother David Martin, C.S.C.	401
Book Talk for Professional People	406
CLA News and Views	411
From One Cataloger to Another	414
Talking Shop	416
Books in the Parish	417
Job Opportunities	418
Books and Bandages	419
Children's Books	421
Books for Young People	422

Our Cover: Latin American Librarians in the United States under the USIA's Professional Training Program attended CLA's Louisville Conference as part of their two-months course in Library Science at the Catholic University of America. Father Kortendick, head of the department of Library Science at CU, is discussing new facsimile edition of the Books of Kells.

Acceptance of an advertisement by the CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD does not imply endorsement of the product by the Catholic Library Association. Authors opinions should be regarded as their own unless CLA endorsement is specifically noted. Manuscripts of general interest are invited.

NOW MULTIPLE COPY BOOK ORDER FORMS IN STANDARD SETS!



A "TRIAL TEST" COMPANION TO DEMCO CUSTOM-MADE BOOK ORDER FORMS

Now even small public and school libraries can use Multiple Copy Order Forms! These new Standard Order Sets provide you the opportunity to "trial test" the use of multiple forms for a minimum expenditure. Then, once you experience the convenience and practicability of using the multiple copy idea—you can have "Custom-Made" order sets printed exactly right for your special operating routine.

Demco Multiple Copy Book Order Forms Standard Sets, come in 5 part sets, in groups of three with stub at top. Copies can be prepared in one typing—saves valuable staff time—eliminates errors. Send for sample and prices.

...Just off the press!

Our new 80-page, 1957-'58
catalog. Send for your copy!

Demco LIBRARY SUPPLIES
MADISON 1, WISCONSIN • NEW HAVEN 2, CONNECTICUT

A book that belongs
in every Catholic home

A PRACTICAL CATHOLIC DICTIONARY

by Jessie Corrigan Pegis

At last, a dictionary of all the important words and phrases used by Catholics that really *explains*! The definitions are brief, clear and bear the stamp of authority, having been carefully checked by distinguished Catholic scholars. Neither long historical accounts nor involved theological explanations are given, rather concise definitions the average Catholic will have no difficulty understanding. Imprimatur.

EXTRA FEATURES

Brief biographies of the best-loved saints, table of the popes and their pontificates, list of the most important encyclicals of the last century.

\$2.95

HANOVER HOUSE

ALBERT DAUB & CO., Inc.

Booksellers

257 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N.Y.

Our Foreign Department is well set up to handle your orders for books from Europe and other parts of the world. The books are supplied at the rate of exchange of the country of origin.

Prompt attention given to quotations and inquiries—foreign and domestic.

Liberal Discount on American Books

*Ours is a complete, personalized
library service*

We would welcome your trial order.

Please mention THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD when writing advertisers

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

From the Editor's Desk

Roughly 10,000 psychological years ago—July, 1956—the three new editors of the *Catholic Library World* came together in meeting to discuss the establishment of routines for the orderly publication of Volume 28.

Enthusiasm was high, discussion animated, and ideas were tossed back and forth among them in something of the fine, casual manner of school boys winding up for the pitch the first day of vacation when there's still all the summer ahead to play. Terms like "format," "substantial content," "positive approach," "series of series," "regular new departments," filled the air and had a grand and beautiful ring.

A couple of sensible statements were made at the first meeting. "If we work like dogs, and everybody else prays for us," Mr. Trezza said plaintively, "maybe we can do half as well as Father Mallon did."

"We're lucky that so many of the Department Editors agreed to stay with us," an Assistant Editor volunteered. "They'll hold us together until we learn to stand on our feet."

It was a very satisfactory meeting.

Not too much later, but a long, long time ago, the same three new editors were initiated into the society of fire, i.e., one point leading, seventeen picas, galley proof, page proof, paste-up. The initiation came upon them suddenly—fire always does. There was a great crackling and roasting between Philadelphia, Villanova, and Wisconsin, and then sometime toward the end of October, the October issue was mailed.

One reader wrote in saying, "I have too much to read now. Why don't you people consider returning to the mimeographed quarterly publication?" The idea was enormously attractive to the three editors. It was, however, impractical because before they could call a meeting to discuss it, there was one point leading seventeen picas, galley proof, page proof paste-up staring them in the face again.

Well, now they've had a full year of it. They still think there is much gold to be mined under the original headings—format, content, positive approach, series of series, regular new departments. But they are a bit dubious about calling another meeting. They are inclined, rather, to think it's the readers' turn to toss up a few practical ideas on new directions for the *Catholic Library World*. It is the beginning of vacation and you who have been taking their measure this past year in patience and fortitude, have time to offer concrete suggestions for Volume 29. You've got all the long summer ahead of you to pitch your ideas in to the Executive offices.

The three editors are already looking forward to Volume 29. "Next year," says Mr. Trezza, "we really will do half as well as Father Mallon did—if the Department Editors stand by us."

Next year, think the three new editors as May, 1957 goes to press, the *Catholic Library World* is going to be sitting right on top of its format—lower case, delete, transpose, two point leading, seventeen picas, galley proof, page proof, paste-up—30.

BETTY FEENEY, AL and TONY TREZZA

Batters
Up!
We're
Ready
For
The
Pitch



● P. J. Kenedy & Sons was the winner of the third annual **Thomas More Association Medal** "for the most distinguished contribution to Catholic publishing in 1956" Kenedy received the award for publishing the four-volume set, **Butler's Lives of the Saints**, edited by the late Rev. Herbert Thurston, S.J., and English scholar Donald Attwater. The award was presented on May 4, in Chicago, at the eighteenth anniversary celebration of the Thomas More Association. The Medal was accepted by Thomas B. Kenedy, Publisher. Principal speaker at the presentation was Dr. Francis J. Braceland, President of the American Psychiatric Association, talking on "Psychiatry and Its Impact on Modern Literature." P. J. Kenedy & Sons is the oldest Catholic publishing firm in the United States (founded 1826). Their new edition of **Butler's Lives of the Saints** is cited in the award as filling a great need in Catholic letters and as "... the finest history of the saints ever published in the English language—truly a supreme work by any and every standard." First compiled by Rev. Alban Butler in the eighteenth century, and partially revised by Herbert Thurston, S.J., in the early part of this century, the new and completely revised Kenedy edition was an encyclopedic undertaking. It presents the lives of over 2,500 saints—a thousand more than were treated in Father Butler's original work. Doubleday received the first Thomas More Medal in 1954 for their series of Catholic paper reprints, **Image Books**; and the 1955 award went to Alfred Knopf, Inc., for the novel **The Cypresses Believe in God** by Jose Maria Gironella.

● **Paul Horgan**, novelist and historian, has been named recipient of the 1957 **Campion Award** given annually by the Catholic Book Club for "long and distinguished service in the cause of Catholic letters." The silver and enamel plaque picturing scenes from the life of Blessed Edmund Campion, S.J., sixteenth century scholar for whom the award is named, was presented May 2. Horgan, who lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, won the Pulitzer Prize, the Bancroft Prize and the Collins Award of the Texas Institute of Letters for "Great River," a two-volume historical work on the Rio Grande published in 1954. Originated by the Rev. Harold C. Gardiner, S.J., editorial chairman of the Catholic Book Club, the **Campion Award** went last year to Helen Constance White. Jacques Maritain was the 1955 winner.

● A nation-wide effort to interest more young men and women to become librarians was given a boost by a gift of more than \$17,500 to **library schools for scholarships**. The scholarships are the gift of the **H. W. Wilson Company**. Library schools accredited by the American Library Association will receive \$500. There are presently 35 accredited library schools; ten will receive their scholarship funds immediately for use in 1957, ten in 1958, ten in 1959 and the other five—plus any other schools which become accredited before that time—in 1960. Howard Haycraft, President of the H. W. Wilson

Company said: "Sharing with all library-minded persons a serious concern in the currently acute problem of library recruiting, and in the hope of making a useful contribution, the Directors of the H. W. Wilson Company have voted these scholarships. Each scholarship is to be used by each receiving institution as and when it deems most suitable, but preferably in such a manner as to further recruitment. It is the intention of the Wilson Company to continue this program until all accredited library schools have received scholarships including schools which may become accredited in next few years."

- Beginning with September of 1957 **The College of Saint Catherine**, St. Paul, Minnesota will offer an **undergraduate major in library science**. Interdepartmental majors will also be available, as for example, a combination of library science with American studies, chemistry and library science, French language and literature with library science, etc. Students strongly interested in a special field are urged to look into this program. The graduate program is being continued only for those presently registered.

- The American Library Association presented the first **ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards** of \$5,000 each to William H. Whyte, Jr. for **The Organization Man** (Simon and Schuster) Alpheus Thomas Mason for **Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of the Law** (The Viking Press, Inc.); James T. Thurber for **Further Fables for Our Time** (Simon and Schuster). Two hundred twenty-five books published in 1956 were submitted for the awards which were made possible by a grant to the ALA by the **Fund for the Republic**. Similar awards will be made by ALA next year for the three books published in 1957 which "make distinguished contributions to the American tradition of liberty and justice." Areas of interest in the categories were set forth by ALA as: freedom of speech, press and association; tolerance for individual social, religious and cultural differences; equal opportunity, the Bill of Rights; censorship; restrictions on personal liberty; the anti-libertarian threats of dictatorship and totalitarianism; pressures for conformity. The purpose of the ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards is to draw attention of Americans to outstanding books in these important areas and to encourage authors and publishers in creating such books.

- The first **Grolier Scholarships** for study in **school librarianship** have been awarded. This year's recipients are the Department of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, for its undergraduate program, and the School of Library Service, Columbia University (N.Y.C.) for its graduate program. The **scholarships**, established by the Grolier Foundation, of New York, consist of two annual gifts of \$1,000 each to be awarded to two schools selected by AASL, to be given to prospective school librarians. Terms of the gift from the Grolier Foundation give discretion to the school as to choice of student to receive the scholarship, and the way the funds are to be spent—for tuition, board and room, other expenses. Other stipulations are that "if possible, the library schools should be schools in special need of the scholarships, and in different parts of the country. The grantee institutions should be changed from year to year. In establishing the scholarships, the **Grolier Foundation** expressed its interest in encouraging education for school librarianship and hoped that such scholarship aid would stimulate young people to enter that field.

NEW BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

By Ludwig Hertling, S.J.

Translated by Anselm Gordon Biggs, O.S.B.—A one-volume history of the Catholic Church presenting with impartiality and clarity the dramatic story of the Church from the earliest times to the present day.

\$7.50

CHRIST, OUR LADY AND THE CHURCH

By Yves M.-J. Congar, O.P.

Translated by Henry St. John, O.P.—The doctrine of the hypostatic union as it affects Mariology, studied in the light of the Council of Chalcedon and the writings of the fathers.

\$2.50

METHODS OF MENTAL PRAYER

By Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro

Translated by T. F. Lindsay—The famous Cardinal-Archbishop of Bologna presents here, in a collected and handy form, a fine study on some of the more widely approved methods of mental prayer.

\$5.75

WHY HAST THOU COME?

By John Carr, C.S.S.R.

Treatises on various aspects of the spiritual life intended primarily for members of Active Orders. The book will serve as a reminder of the danger confronting their religious interests and of the means of counteracting it. Ideal for the monthly day of recollection.

\$3.00

MARRIAGE and RHYTHM

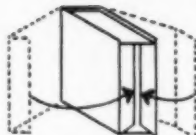
By John L. Thomas, S.J.

The author, a distinguished sociologist, here considers the problem of rhythm in the context of life, taking into account the moral, social, economic, psychological, and physical aspects of married love.

\$3.00

Wherever good books are sold
THE NEWMAN PRESS
 Westminster, Maryland

Solve Your Periodical Filing Problems With MAGAFILES



Quick, folding assembly

Over a Million Sold in Last 15 Years — Proof Positive of MAGAFILE's Unequaled Value for the Economical Storage of Magazines and Pamphlets! Other uses too!

39 SIZES FOR LOW-COST LIBRARY FILING NEEDS — LASTING KRAFT BOARD CONSTRUCTION IN ATTRACTIVE BUCKRAM-LIKE FINISH — LABELS INCLUDED FOR EASY INDEXING

MAGAFILE File Cases are Shipped Flat, are easy to Store and require Only Seconds for Assembly. A "Must" for All Libraries because they Eliminate Costly Binding. Write today for Complete Descriptive Folder at No Obligation. Sample on request.

Over 5000 Libraries use MAGAFILES!

The Magafile Company

P. O. BOX 2615
 MERCHANTS STATION
 ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

PROTECT YOUR...

Book Covers, Manuscripts, Scores, etc. against Soiling, Acids, Dampness, Wear, Mildew and Grease with



Schwall's

BOOK SEAL

An all plastic coating for librarians, book binders, and schools to provide excellent protection for your gold leaf lettering, bindings and other surfaces to keep them bright and clean for years.

Easy to Apply ★ Quick Drying ★ No Waste!

Schwall's Book Seal will enable you to protect more books and return old ones to use quicker than ever before.

Be sure to investigate this modern protective coating.

Send today for a trial order and descriptive literature.

Distributed by

Victor A. Schwall

2401 West Ohio Street • Chicago 12, Illinois

Please mention THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD when writing advertisers

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

The Newman Press

BY JOHN J. McHALE

Editorial Manager

Newman Press was started by a librarian in the days when you could buy a family's weekly supply of meat for \$1.85—if you had \$1.85. Today Newman publishes more Catholic titles per year than any other publisher. It is, then, a publishing house conceived in courage, nourished in truth and come of age in triumph.

Few publishing firms have had such humble beginnings as The Newman Press. The story began in the Depression years of the early thirties. While serving as a librarian at several Catholic institutions in Baltimore and Washington, J. William Eckenrode of Westminster, Maryland, had managed to get together a modest library of Catholic secondhand titles, most of them by purchase from English booksellers. He never had entertained any notion that it would be necessary for him to sell his own personal library, but gaining a livelihood in those difficult years taxed the ingenuity of everyone. Obtaining the list of a small group of Catholic librarians from the Catholic Directory, William Eckenrode prepared a listing of his volumes and sent it forth to await results. The first mailing produced four replies, but hopefully, the process was repeated. Very gradually the results began to improve and The Newman Bookshop slowly emerged as a Catholic bookseller. The lists sent out to customers at first were simple, plain mimeographed sheets that bore little resemblance to the present bi-monthly catalogue. Although the emphasis in the early days was on the sale of secondhand titles, a few new books appeared now and then in the listings and purchasing books by mail from Newman saved time, money and headaches. "Try Newman!" became a satisfied suggestion of many librarians, eager to inform their colleagues of the happy hunting grounds that had been discovered in Maryland.

Some ten years and many catalogues later,

Newman Bookshop started to concentrate almost exclusively on the sale of new books. The anti-quarian element of the enterprise slowly subsided, while the mailing list assumed even larger proportions. Steady, loyal customers kept sending in regular orders. The service was prompt and "any book in print" proved to be an inviting slogan. Viewed in retrospect, it is no exaggeration to point out that without the invaluable support of the clergy and religious, who have always honored their financial obligations, Newman Bookshop would never have made the grade.

In 1939, Newman joined the elite fraternity of book publishers with the reprint of a specialized title, *Speech Reading for the Hard of Hearing Child* by Dr. Olive Whildin. This work was reissued by the proprietor as a gesture of appreciation to his teacher. As anticipated, the work did not acquire best-seller status, but it did provide a wealth of experience. A few years later, Newman came out with the first Catholic volume to bear its imprint, *The Religious Life and the Vows* by Msgr. Charles Gay, a work that apparently many religious had been eagerly looking for.

In the early years, The Newman Bookshop, as a publishing house, concentrated on spiritual books for the clergy, religious and libraries. Many Catholic classics, to use an abused term, were again brought back into print. Librarians will recall many of these: *The Dialogue of St. Catherine of Siena*, *Treatise on the Love of God*

by St. Francis de Sales, *The Theology of St. Paul* by Prat, *The Eternal Priesthood* by Manning. "The Newman Book Shop," reports the *American Ecclesiastical Review* of May, 1943, "is doing a splendid work in re-issuing Catholic classics. It required courage, and that courage must find its justification in the support of Catholic readers. Most of these books should be in every library for reference, occasional reading, or for study and meditation."

By 1947, some seventy-five titles had been published with approximately seven of these original manuscripts, such as *Morals in Politics and Professions* by Father Francis J. Connell, *Moral Theology* by Heribert Jone, O.F.M. Cap., *Roman Martyrology* by Raphael Collins and *The Way of Perfection* by St. Teresa of Jesus. All during this period, strong relationships were forged with Catholic publishing houses in England and Ireland. Newman brought in many importations from abroad and developed a strong back list, which to every publisher is his bread and butter.

Bookshop to Press

In 1948, the imprint was changed from The Newman Bookshop to The Newman Press to signify the publishing operation. The Newman Bookshop is still retained as the parent book-selling organization. As the firm developed, Newman began to cast a roving eye over the broadening literary landscape in the search for more general titles of Catholic interest. Last year's books included *Terry Brennan of Notre Dame*, *The Protestant Churches of America*, *Morals in Medicine* and *Omega: Last of the Barques*. The reprint phase, furthermore, was largely overshadowed and now, only two or three books yearly are issued that are not new and original titles. Although the number of books issued annually is no particular criterion, Newman has received considerable publicity the last several years for leading the pack in the output of Catholic books. In 1956, sixty-eight books were published. This fact alone will serve to illustrate that Newman is not an inactive participant on the Catholic publishing scene.

The underlying philosophy of The Newman Press is to serve the cause of the Church in a concrete and effective way by the publication of quality Catholic books. Any manuscript, proj-

ect or endeavor that provides a contribution is carefully considered and, if financially feasible, carried through to fulfillment. Newman believes that only solid books are worthy vehicles of Catholic thought and that syrup and lace should be banned ingredients. This is not to say that quality is equivalent to highbrow, but in the struggle for the minds of men, sentimentality, effusiveness and immaturity do not increase the desired prestige of Catholic literature.

Newman Series

Newman has brought several outstanding series to the American public. One of the earliest and most well-known is "Ancient Christian Writers," The Works of the Fathers in Translation. This series, started in 1946, is now in its twenty-fourth volume and intends to cover the entire patristic field. Allied to this series is *Patrology* by Rev. Johannes Quasten, now available in two volumes with Vol. III scheduled for release in early 1958. More recent in origin has been the "Religious Life Series," of which six volumes are now available. All of these volumes stress the modern problems faced by the religious life. At the present time, furthermore, there seems to be a wealth of excellent material that should be made available in English translation. A sharp lookout is maintained for recent works of merit published on the Continent, particularly in France and Germany. One of the more notable series that Newman hopes to have ready within a few years is a completely new, up-to-date translation of *The Liturgical Year* by Gueranger in five volumes.

To keep up with the times, there are also plans afoot for a Newman paperback series. The first title was issued in March of this year, *The Way of Divine Love* (\$1.95). *This Tremendous Lover* by Boyland, one of Newman's all-time best sellers, will be ready in late May (1.50). If the paperback venture proves successful, other popular, inexpensive volumes will follow in the future. Groundwork is being laid moreover for a new kind of series for Catholic college students and the educated laity, bearing the title "The College Reading Series." This will consist of some thirteen volumes, providing supplementary reading material for the most popular courses in our Catholic colleges. The first two volumes will

(Continued on page 420)

LIBRARIANS and NUNS - IMPRESSIONS vs. PORTRAITS

BY SISTER BERTRANDE, D.C.

Impressions, like notions or hunches, lack substance and tend to over-emphasize externals. Full literary portraits of the women who live the religious life to its maximum potential have yet to be written.

THERE ARE TWO CLASSES of people who suffer from impressions too hastily taken on too brief an acquaintance—Librarians, and Nuns. Nobody outside of their own profession spends enough time with them to get a really genuine portrait. Visit any library in any city any morning or afternoon and you'll come away remembering that a brisk (or mayhap languid) young woman gave generously of her hands and feet to help you locate the special book you wanted, or to run down the particular facts or statistics you needed for a research project. You recall her as somebody busy cataloguing, classifying, stamping and distributing books—you may complain that she did not discuss any recent novels or plays with you; that she did not increase your store of knowledge, or inspire you to read something different in a field entirely new to you. So you come away with an impression that librarians are book-mechanics.

It isn't true, of course—it is an *impression*. You are not "behind the scenes" and are not aware of the pressures, the need, the necessity that may today make a librarian give more attention to mechanics and less to you as a person; one *in the profession* would know. Librarians would *have* to be book-lovers—what else would make them choose this career? In the January issue of *The Catholic Library World*, a portrait of a librarian paints her as a

"warm, sympathetic enthusiast for books with a great desire to transmit their priceless treasures" to the rest of us, "knowing their value to the human spirit." I believe that this is a portrait of a true librarian.

Of course it isn't as easy to walk into just any convent in any city on any afternoon to meet Nuns, so most people gather their impressions of them from the books they read. They might well save their time because they are almost bound to get the wrong impression—books seem unable to portray genuine Nuns. Actually, her portrait could well parallel that of Librarians: "A religious is a warm, sympathetic enthusiast for the things of God, with a great desire to share her priceless treasures with everyone—knowing their infinite value to the human spirit." Books do not leave you with that feeling. Let's glance at a casual book-shelf marked "on Nuns" and leaf through a few pages from *Chaucer's Nun* to *The Nun's Story*. Necessarily the survey will be sketchy—but then, so are the books. And since it is for Librarians that I write, let's give the tale a moral. Now the preface to the moral is this: Probably in no field of literature do writers err on first principles so casually as in novels about Nuns. Any Writers' Handbook will tell you that *every author should know his subject*. One can't write effectively on rural life if one has always (and

only) lived in a city. One does not expect a deserting soldier to write authoritatively on the wisdom or justice of army life. One does not think of a divorcee as an exponent of happy married life. By what authority, then, do lay people write of religious? Or why is it that the most prolific writers of convent life are those who have left it, because they could not understand it? The moral itself is, that readers should be forewarned or advised that most novels about Nuns or "behind convent walls" are *impressions* of the author, or of the one telling him his story. How can they be true portraits?

Chaucer's Nun

Chaucer had quite evidently met Nuns at some time or other and thought he was well acquainted with their way of life. He does not deal harshly or unfairly with them, but what picture, what impression does one get of the Nun of his Canterbury Tales? There she is for us to see, a Benedictine in her well-pinched wimple, and "small coral bedes." Critics, commentators, and scholars have dubious impressions. She is "vain" and she is "of many affectations"—and what is the proof? She is over-dainty in her table manners. It is a religious, Sister Madeleva, who best interprets Chaucer's Nun;¹ and makes this interpretation precisely in the way that proves the premise of this article—that only one who has lived the particular mode of religious life can portray the character shaped by that life. Says Sister Madeleva: "He (Chaucer) was representing the *visible effects* (italics mine) of a spiritual life of which he had no experiential or vicarious knowledge." Now Nuns, as Sister Madeleva points out, are not over-dainty about table manners. But all Nuns are wary of allowing any spot to mar the whiteness of guimpe or collar. If one contemplates the "manners" of Chaucer's day, in which the fork had not yet come to the table, one would see that it took some dainty-doing to maintain one's self in ordinary neatness and tidiness.²

The Nun of Kent and *The Nun Ensign* need not detain us. The first appears in three different guises, (according to the mood of the editors, I presume) saint, martyr, dolt; but the second creates her own "impression" telling, as she does, her version of her escapades. She "entered the convent" in 1589, at the ripe old

age of five, half-completed a novitiate when she was sixteen, and ran away, attired in male clothing, to "see the world" committing one murder by land and two by sea. She paused in her journeys to have an audience with the Pope, assured him of both her sex and her virginity, and continued with his blessing on both herself and her male attire.³

Such books could well be laughed at, yet Fitzmaurice-Kelly writes quite a scholarly preface to *The Nun Ensign* endeavoring to pin her down as a truly historical character, one *Catalina De Erause*. Nun Ensign? We class her as *none-such*.

Luckily the same period gives us the Great Saint Teresa's autobiography which grants us an insight into Spanish convent life, which, if not always edifying, is at least genuine. And, breaking chronology for the moment, the autobiography of the Little Flower, while lacking literary style and analytic ability, gives us a sincere portrait of a person who lived the religious life to *heroism*—a heroism not deriving from pride of achievement, but from humility of purpose.

The 18th century stories about Nuns—I have in mind at the moment an inconsequential volume (the author of which I am unable to name) entitled *An Anglo-Saxon Maid*—tend to present Nuns as someone "held" (or incarcerated in a convent) who very much dislike being there. The hark-back is to those days when noble European families were wont to "set aside" one son or daughter, suitable or not, "for the Church" (and its revenues). Where the offspring was "natural" rather than legitimate, the choice was apt to fall there.

Rene Bazin's Nun

Nuns who appear in stories of the French Revolution give still another "impression." Many fair words have been spoken of Rene Bazin's *The Nun*. It was intended as a powerful novel to show the evils of laicizing women-religious; but it presents them as a type who easily fall, once out of the protective atmosphere of the convent. Not of such stuff are Nuns ordinarily made, and I think it gives an impression of weakness and debility of character. This paves the way for the impression that women-religious are recruited from among the ranks

of those afraid of life—an impression not too seldom met with in our own day.

The 19th and earlier 20th century stressed the "love motif" and portrayed Nuns as either "disappointed in love" or languishing" because they had renounced human tenderness. *The White Sister*⁴ (later filmed) once had the world wondering, "Are Nuns really like that?" *The Cradle Song*⁵ was just another variation of the same theme. The "Their Story Runneth Thus" type of novel, play, or "poem" irks Nuns almost as much as the faked disclosures of Maria Monk shocks them. Subtle variations of the Maria Monk atrocities⁶ are seen in some of the little-read verse of John Davidson. I refuse him even footnote space.

Writers like Norris (*Little Ships*), Cronin, (*Keys of the Kingdom*), and Werfel, (*Song of Bernadette*), even when allowing a Nun-character merely to slip in and out of a book, pause long enough to "characterize" her and in so doing often give a wrong, but lasting impression. The Novice Mistress in *Song of Bernadette* is, in some instances, better remembered than the apparitions. To this day, mothers of girls about to enter the convent ask if there will be a Mistress in charge of their daughters who, in any way, resembles the Werfel conception.

Nun-Centered Books

There are books, however, in which Nun-characters play a conspicuous role. Whether the books present themselves as biography or fiction, we stop to ask ourselves, "Is this a true picture of Sisters?" The safest answer is, "They seemed that way to the author." Agnes Repplier, in a leaf from her own life, *In Our Convent Days* was writing—at least avowedly—nothing but the truth. However, alumnae of the Madames of the Sacred Heart differ sharply in their reaction to the description of the Nuns at Eden Hall. In the light of a significant detail in Miss Repplier's own biography written by her nephew, we are forced to wonder if being expelled from school wouldn't color one's memories of the "dear old teachers" who were part of our school days. Antonia White gave us her version of life in a strict Canadian Convent back in the early thirties and I well remember the reviews that proclaimed at long last we

would hear for ourselves what went on behind the ivy-colored convent wall.⁷ The whole novel could be dismissed with one sentence, "Little girl makes big to-do about strict boarding school from which she was ignominiously invited to withdraw." But you can't forget the sharply drawn characterizations of the Nuns. They really left an impression.

More "Impressions"

I never heard one person mention Isabel Currier's *The Young and the Immortal*⁸ which has quite a Nun-person in it, so I shall pass by the "impression" given there, to mention *The Land of Spices* by Kate O'Brien,⁹ both of 1941 vintage. Both authors attest to their pure intention of writing pure fiction. But—for anyone who wants to read them—a warning should be given that it is this type of fiction (even as that which has already been cited) that sets off a chain-reaction of "impressions" hard to combat. It makes one wish that lay persons would *not* try to tell anything but external events about Nuns. When they come to analyze motives and penetrate the inner thoughts of their religious characters one wishes they would remember the cardinal rule of good writing: *Stick to what you know from actual experience.*

And now we come to those who claim to have had "actual experience." Monica Baldwin's *I Leap Over the Wall*¹⁰ appeared in 1950. In all fairness Miss Baldwin calls her story "Contrasts and Impressions After Twenty-Eight Years in a Convent" and remarks in the preface that an alternative title (and to my mind even more exact) might well have been *Impressions of A Square Peg in A Round Hole* since she herself knew that she had never had a vocation. Nevertheless, the story is written by one who spent nearly three decades within a framework of Rule, Custom, and religious atmosphere. But it is one thing to "spend years" within the framework of the letter-of-the-rule (which kill-eth) and quite another thing to live the rule *in spirit and in truth*—which makes defection impossible.

The book created wide interest and a demand for "more and more books about convent life" became a cry. I remember this well because publishing companies made attractive offers for authentic accounts of how and why

girls enter convents and what they do there. Generally speaking, Nuns who have "found themselves" or more aptly put, who have "found God" in the religious life are—like successful wives and mothers—much too busy to write introspective accounts of their way of life. Rare and delightful exceptions do appear as witness *A Right To Be Merry*¹¹ and *Shepherd's Tantan*,¹² the one by a Poor Clare, the other by a Dominican.

The Nun's Story

But the solemn truth is that most of our books about convent life continue to come from the pens of lay people, or from those who have "tried" the religious life and have discarded it. Some times the *modus operandi* is to tell their story to a lay woman who, in turn, tells the world. Two such books came on the market almost simultaneously in 1956, *The Estranged Face*¹³ published in England, and *The Nun's Story*,¹⁴ one of the most controversial books published in America for a long time. Both books have almost identical plots—strikingly so—but few people will bother to read *The Estranged Face*. *The Nun's Story* has had continuous top rating in the non-fiction department since last September. It is Kathryn Hulme's amazing gift for writing which has made the difference in sales and controversial interest.

For *The Nun's Story* is a magnificent piece of literary artistry, make no mistake. A more exact title would have been "The Ex-Nun's Story" for it is just that. You may smile at the whimsy that makes me say that any book written on that subject always reminds me of that certain type of fiction we used to classify as "Detective Stories" but which are now identified more popularly as *Who-dunnits*. The main objectives of the who-dunnit is to arouse a burning curiosity to discover who committed the crime—crime being a necessary element of the plot. It is a principle of detective fiction that the author must have style and originality; he must be able to delineate character well—but the reader is seldom interested in any character *per se*, and if and when he is, it is only insofar as certain peculiarities or casual foibles and defects may indicate a connection with the inevitable murder. Nor is the reader gripped by beauty of description of scenery or architecture.

Gracefulness of expression is lost as the reader seizes upon some trifle that may have later significance. "The drive curved curiously toward the beech trees, rather than away from them." A possible clue may lurk in the fact that "... the second window on the right of the Georgian Mansion was slightly lower than the left. She was to remember in the dark days ahead the sinister import of the drawn shade." A writer of who-dunnits who does not create this state of mind in the reader had better look to his laurels.

Now, in the '50's, with an ever-increasing number of novels¹⁵ and "biographies" dealing with persons who "tried" the religious life and returned to the world to dictate a book about it, it seems to me that Librarians can well add to their catalogs a new classification, the *Why-dunnits*.

Book-blurb, reviews, and word-of-mouth publicity proclaim in advance that *The Nun's Story* is about an ex-nun, so the *opus* is read from start to finish with one question in mind: *Why did she leave the convent?* The reader pieces together a chance sentence in the first chapter, relates it to something in the fifth, analyzes a soliloquy, dissects a dialogue, studies a climactic event from apogee to perigee, seeking to find the flaw in the character or the way of life that determined its destruction. Inasmuch as the reader's chief interest is in ascertaining the "why" of Sister Luke's death, and not the "who" in the case, one may well call *The Nun's Story*, that priceless example of brilliant literary art, a *post mortem*.

Literary Post Mortem

For Sister Luke, the chief character, is dead—as Sister Luke. The reader has that in mind from the opening sentence as thoroughly as if the author had begun—as all *post mortems* do begin, with an anatomical statement: "The body is that of a young Belgian woman aged 35, reasonably well nourished, with no external signs of violence." From then on, every line is read with a view to discovering the cause of her death. Not the author's gripping style (though one can never ignore it) nor her delightful ability to make one word do the work of ten, not all the colorful eloquence of Kathryn Hulme can make Sister Luke come alive,

nor give her the warmth that would make her lovable. And though the literary artistry is enthralling in itself, it can never divert the reader's attention from its focal point: *why* did she die.

True, Author Hulme indicates the manner if she does not spell it out. But it is done much as a coroner might conduct a *post mortem* stating definitely: "Death was due to brain injury, or coronary occlusion, or pulmonary congestion." And that is not the *why*; it is the *how*. The profound and vastly more important "why" that cannot be given in terms of the physical and material, Miss Hulme is incapable of revealing. Take but one instance of a *post mortem* report: "Death resulted from cerebral hemorrhage caused by a violent blow on the head by a blunt instrument." *Why* did the person meet death in that fashion? Was the lethal blow struck as he attempted a major crime—or did he meet death in the act of defending another? Was he a soldier struck down by the enemy or was his death accidental, accompanied by neither heroism nor malice? These things remain in the realm of mystery; no coroner's lancet can lay bare the secrets of that once live and active brain. No probing of grey and mangled tissues can disclose the last thoughts those tissues housed. The moral or spiritual *why* underlying the physical *how* of a death can never be told by a coroner.

Author-Coroner

Now any lay person, undertaking to write the life of one who attempted the religious life and failed it, inescapably assumes the role of coroner. She knows the person only "after death." Having never lived the religious life herself, she can essay to depict it only from second-hand observation and from hearsay evidence. She can present convent customs and practices only when shorn of the venerable and venerated traditions that built them into continued custom and practice. She never, through intimate and shared association, saw the person of whom she writes living within the frame of reference of the religious state. She had no opportunity to question nor to become acquainted with the other religious persons concerned in the story. Of necessity she can write only from the viewpoint of the one who failed.

Possibly that is the secondary and subordinate attraction of this well-written book. It is the story of a failure. While we are quick to assert that we are attracted to "Success Stories," actually we are more fully drawn to the story of failure. Perhaps it is because few of us hope for any truly outstanding success, whereas all of us dread failure. Hence, we experience—and even enjoy—a vicarious sense of justification in reading of how and under what circumstances another was vanquished.

Gabrielle Van Der Mal

The failure of Gabrielle Van Der Mal to become a religious in the true sense of the word is the essence of *The Nun's Story*. It is Miss Hulme's astonishing ability to wield a pen, to delineate character, that has caused such contradictory reviews, that has made Catholics and non-Catholics alike enthuse, denounce, rhapsodize and condemn. It is so remarkably well done that had the title read "The Story of Gabrielle Van Der Mal" one would call it an amazing portrait. For even clothed in a Holy Habit, and in the very act of pronouncing perpetual vows, the character of Gabrielle Van Der Mal stands out in bold and blinding relief. A true Sister Luke would have fought that valiant fight to become, not so much a *Living Rule* as a living *holocaust*; not so eager to be "without blemish" as to be the *lamb* sacrificed; not so anxious to be a model that all might imitate, but rather a humble thread in the Pattern of the Cross, weaving its way towards an understanding of the mystery of Calvary. The essence of the religious life can be found in only one idea—*oblation*. Of a necessity self-oblation demands humility. Obviously, when one is the "lamb" one cannot give herself to the analytical introspection of "Am I with-or-without-blemish" without running the risk of losing humility. When one loses humble confidence in the merit of her self-offering, one is ripe for the demon of discouragement masquerading as the spirit of divine discontent.

The Gospels, which have always exalted faith over intellect never really took hold of Gabrielle Van Der Mal, and so could not effect her metamorphosis into a Sister Luke. Gabrielle always glorified the lesser gift of intellect, which has hers from God in great measure.

The spirit of faith was not so easily come by. She tried hard enough, but she tried the wrong way and with the wrong motive. And therein lies the great treason: to do the *right* thing for the wrong reason. And all along the way it was her intellect that betrayed her, for she saw means as ends, and looked at effects without reference to causes.

No Sister Luke

Even those that loved her best were able to see only Gabrielle Van Der Mal, for all the soft serge and white linen that tried so hard to hide her. Mother Emmanuel, anxiously inquiring into her spiritual health; Mother Christophe, sympathetically aware of the difference between an intellectual and a heart-warming charity; Mother Mathilde, warning against the attractions the brilliant intellect of Dr. Fortunati would offer and the emotional havoc he might cause; all of these people loved Gabrielle Van Der Mal and all of them tried to ward off the inevitable. The Sisters that worked more closely with her knew alas too well where the road to Antwerp led. The doctor himself saw through the Habit to the heart that was not in the wearing of it. The girl Lisa who could be attracted to Gabrielle but not influenced by her. The English officer . . . Even Emil, the black boy, seemed to divine that Sister Luke was a name that designated a woman—Gabrielle Van Der Mal—who would one day return to the world which she had never really left.

Kathryn Hulme is a recent convert—much too recent to attempt to analyze a soul in its intricate, supernatural relationship with God. She has a literary skill and a sincerity of purpose that are flawless. She has given us a graphic portrait of a tormented interlude in the life of Gabrielle Van Der Mal. It is the limitation of her knowledge of the intangibles (a limitation that makes her place unnecessary emphasis on the incidentals and the accidentals) as well as of the realities of the religious life, and her restricted experience as a convert, that make her unequal to the task of giving us a genuine Nun's Story.

I class the Hulme *opus* as a *post mortem* and re-emphasize the necessity for every librarian to recognize the need to distinguish between impression and portraiture. Librarians

bristle, understandably so, when they hear themselves described as engrossed in the minutiae of cataloguing, classifying, stamping, and distributing books. This is a necessary part of the day's work, it brings order into organization. It is a mechanical part of the "tradition, rules, and regulations" of the profession. The main part is the living in the rarified atmosphere of books, of being "warmly, sympathetically enthusiastic for the priceless treasures" to be found therein. But it is no more ridiculous to overstress the mechanics of the librarian's profession than it is to dwell upon the details of hair-cutting, knee-bending, refectory penances, prayer-posture, and bell-ringing—and the host of monastic minutiae that Gabrielle agonized over—or rather, that Miss Hulme agonizes over for her. Soldiers gripe at first, but learn to take in stride, the heelclicking, the salutes, and the other minutiae of the army—they recognize that it brings a certain order of tradition into military life; but even the dullest do not mistake it as an end in itself.

So we come to the last page of this interesting why-dunnit, this intriguing *post mortem*. We knew Sister Luke was dead before we opened the book; we sought a dramatic reason. It is a simple answer when one pieces all the facts together. *Sister Luke never lived, because Gabrielle Van Der Mal never died.*

Our Lord tells us succinctly, "Unless the grain of wheat die in the ground, itself remaineth alone." There is the mystery underlying seed, blossom, and fruit. There is the cause and effect of every plant, flower, and tree. Unless the seed die in the ground itself remaineth alone. Gabrielle Van Der Mal was the seed that had to die to itself before Sister Luke could have life. In proportion as Gabrielle died, Sister Luke would have life, and have it more abundantly.

Battlefield for Sanctification

Her failure was not that she could not measure up to those around her, that she could not become a Living Rule, that she could not be all-to-all all of the time. These are defects that you and I have to struggle against daily. Her failure was not that she was intellectually proud, nor even that she never quite gave up the world. The Saint is not the one who suc-

ceeds. The Saint is the sinner who keeps on trying. A convent is not a haven where perfect souls find themselves in the company of the perfect; it is a battlefield where souls fight for sanctification—a better word, I think, than perfection. The kingdom of heaven suffers violence, and only the violent bear it away.

Gabrielle Van Der Mal did violence to her own worldliness, her self-will, her caprice; she fought a good fight, and she kept the faith. But faith is a gratuitous gift from God; the spirit of faith—that enables us to see God in our superiors, whether pleasing or not—this is something to win by struggle and self-conquest. Gabrielle fought a good fight—but she wanted the “crown” in the here and now. She wanted to know herself a victor. It isn't like that in the battles of the soul. So she laid down her arms—and therein lies her failure.

Seventeen Years—Not Enough?

How long does it take to die? Were not seventeen years enough? The grain of wheat that was Gabrielle Van Der Mal needed more time. One might propose the idea that the greater the flowering tree, the longer the seed needs time to die and take root. For the laws of the supernatural parallel those of the natural, wherein we see a higher life, more beautiful, more expansive and extensive, ever evolving from a lower form. Minerals disintegrate that soil may be enriched; the soil loses its identity in the grasses and grains it produces; these in turn die to nourish animal and human life.

In both the natural and the supernatural, there is a continuous transition from one stage of beauty to another. The delicate fragrance and soft color of an apple blossom must give way to the mellow, ruddy fruit. The irresistible charm of a child must die to produce the strength and maturity of a man. It is the law of the physical and of the spiritual life. But the flower and the fruit, the promise of the burgeoning tree was not fulfilled in *The Nun's Story*. Sister Luke never really came to life, as a genuine religious, because Gabrielle Van Der Mal refused to die.

Librarians will probably continue to suffer from the “impressions” visitors to libraries gather from their brief contacts. Books will continue to give “impressions” rather than portraits

of Nuns. Probably because the people who write of them forget that first principle of all good writing: know your subject well.

¹ Sister Madeleva, *Chaucer's Nun and Other Essays*. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1934. p. 17 ff.

² If one consults Babee's *Book of Etiquette* of the period, one is horrified at the do's and don't's of Table Etiquette of Chaucer's day.

³ James Fitzmaurice-Kelly (Trans.) *The Nun Ensign*. (From the Spanish play, *La Monja Alferéz*, probably around 1620.) London: T. Fisher.

⁴ F. Marion Crawford, *The White Sister*. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1908.

⁵ Martinez Sierra, *The Cradle Song and Other Plays*. New York: Dutton & Co., 1941.

⁶ For an authentic and highly diverting account of the “awful disclosures” vide Richardson, Little, Wright, *The Forgotten Ladies*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1928.

⁷ Antonia White, *Frost in May*. Harmondsworth: Pinquin Books Ltd., 1939.

⁸ Isabel Currier, *The Young and the Immortal*. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1941.

⁹ Kate O'Brien, *The Land of Spices*. New York: Doubleday Doran & Co., 1941.

¹⁰ Monica Baldwin, *I Leap Over the Wall*. New York: Rinehart & Co., 1950.

¹¹ Sister Mary Francis, P.C., *A Right to Be Merry*. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1956.

¹² Sister Mary Jean, O.P., *Shepherd's Tartan*. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1953.

¹³ Catherine Eastwood, *The Estranged Face*. London: Hollis & Carter, 1956.

¹⁴ Kathryn Hulme, *The Nun's Story*. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1956.

¹⁵ The Public Library of Saint Louis insists upon classifying *The Nun's Story* as fiction.

SUMMER PUBLICATIONS

The Proceedings of our 33rd Annual Conference held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 22-26, 1957 will be published late in August. It will contain all of the papers given at the Conference as well as those presented during the pre-conference session sponsored by the College and University Section. Copies may be ordered from the Catholic Library Association, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania. Price, \$2.00.

The Annual Handbook of the Catholic Library Association for the year 1957-58 will be published in September. Copies will be mailed free of charge, to Constituent and Institutional members. Personal members may purchase a copy for \$5.00. Price for non-members is \$10.00.

Morality and the Selection of Books for the High School Library

BY EUGENE M. ROONEY, S.J.

Woodstock College

Woodstock, Md.

Moral principles must be the Catholic librarian's guide in book selection. Librarians are committed to the position that books are a tremendous influence for both spiritual and intellectual growth, but books have no sacred character which makes all of them good. Books can stunt growth, or be a devastating contributor to spiritual and intellectual deterioration. The librarian who denies the possibility of such deterioration through books—and does, in effect, lose touch with his reason for being.

E. A. Poe took time out to talk about the beauty of a nose, rudder of one's face. There is the natural tendency to follow one's nose; but that course has led many to walk in circles, much to the consternation of those who follow after them. A current example of this is the flurry of articles on censorship which appear in one library journal after another. It is hoped that this article will point out a distant and more accurate goal for the high school book selection problem than the tip of man's proboscis.

It was the sincere desire for intellectual freedom that brought about these articles and books on censorship. For high school librarians, especially those in the Catholic secondary school, a balance must be found to offset the trend that appears to advocate license, not freedom, in reading. One group after another has proposed a "Bill of Rights." Arms are taken up against those "self-appointed censors of public morals" who would dare to infringe on the rights of librarians in the selection of books. There is no lack of articles which attempt to discriminate between book selection and censorship. What do you want to call a spade? It might be a *lis de verbis* after all is said and done!

To answer, or even analyze, all the comments on censorship is not the thesis of this article. One interested in such a task might do well if he examined the recent and excellent articles of Rev. John Courtney Murra, S.J.,¹ and other writers covering the different aspects of the

problem.² The present article is rather by way of an admonition lest the Catholic high school librarians become infected by the mass hysteria over censorship, and forget the principles they are obliged to follow in conscience when selecting books. Catholics can never enjoy a freedom that means license to follow the base inclinations of human nature. That would be slavery, not freedom. The tendency to the extreme of intellectual freedom comes to be a denial of another freedom, the freedom of parents to educate their children and form young consciences on Christian ideals. Critics find fault with all types of group-pressures, branding such in the realm of literature as extra-legal censorship; and in this they tend to forget that group-pressure, if correctly employed, is but an expression of freedom of speech.

Freedom to educate one's children implies the concomitant freedom to choose the materials to be used in this process. There is also the freedom to reject those materials which, in the estimation of the parent, would be but a stumbling block in bringing about intellectual and spiritual maturity. By reacting to a licentious press parents are only trying to protect their children from the moral corruption so universal in the world about them. Every day parents watch the rise of juvenile delinquency and wonder how they can protect their own children from the venomous influences of modern communication. But when they utter a single word in an attempt to protect their

children, they are subjected to the accusation of exerting extra-legal censorship and destroying freedom of the press.

The parents, then, entrust their children to the Catholic school and are confident that at least in school their children will be protected from the moral corruption of a licentious literature. At least in the Catholic school intellectual and spiritual maturity will follow a normal course in the lives of the young people. Certainly good literature will be found on the shelves of the Catholic school library which will be the foundation of a future discriminating study of literature. And so it is only proper to reflect whether these Catholic school libraries deserve the trust placed in them by the parents and their children.

Negative and Positive Principles

In a few short phrases of Pope Pius XI there can be found a twofold principle for the selection of books for the Catholic high school.

Worthy of all praise and encouragement, therefore, are those educational associations which have as their object to point out to parents and educators, by means of suitable books and periodicals, the dangers to morals and religion that are often cunningly disguised in books and theatrical representations. In their spirit of zeal for the souls of the young, they endeavor at the same time to circulate good literature. . . .³

Here one finds the negative principle that youth must be protected from all that would tend to corrupt morals and religion. Likewise there is the commendation of zeal in the circulation of good literature. It is with a view to both negative and positive principles that one should examine the present policy of book selection in Catholic high schools.

On the negative side many steps have been taken, but often they have been inadequate. At one time a committee functioned to help the Catholic high school librarians in the use of that common tool of book selection, Wilson's *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*. This committee cited books that were found unsuitable for the Catholic schools. When this service was discontinued, Richard J. Hurley, of the Catholic University of America, kept a watchful eye on the *Catalog* and, in March, 1954, published a list of books which had been

examined and found unsuitable for Catholic schools.⁴ This last was not annotated, and the author did not claim it to be exhaustive. It was published apart from the article with which it should have appeared, thus putting it more or less out of context. Taken on its own merits, however, the list should at least serve as a warning for librarians to think twice before placing any of the exceptions on the library shelves.

There appeared exceptions to the exceptions. Miss Clara C. Glenn, writing in the *Catholic Library World*, took issue with Mr. Hurley's list of titles. After criticism of several in detail, Miss Glenn concluded:

In short, outside the specific prohibitions of the *Index*, the problem of censorship reverts finally to the prudent judgment of the librarian and teacher. What is needed are methods and machinery to acquaint them fully with all aspects of the book. The informed judgment must be trusted after that.⁵

This is an instance where the negative principle is identified with censorship. While this conclusion of Miss Glenn might be taken in good part, less accurate was a summary found elsewhere in her article, stating: "The general prohibition against books dangerous to faith and morals does concern us. The difficulty comes when decision is made as to which books are dangerous, and here there appears to be possibility for as wide disagreement as possible."⁶

Canon 1399 for Adults

First of all, the prescriptions of this general prohibition, as found in Canon 1399, are to be applied to the average Catholic *ADULT*. This average adult is not to be found in the high school; rather, an immature adolescent is found. Such an adolescent is very responsive to the many forces that go to mould his character. This is particularly true on the emotional plane. The student might be far advanced intellectually, but his moral development does not always keep pace with intellectual progress. Secondly, the Code deals only with the negative aspect of the subject. Certainly book selection should not be based on sheer legalism, especially for the adolescent. No one would have the final norm of book selection to be the minimal legal restraint.

The effect of the views of Mr. Hurley and the reaction of Miss Glenn are of importance, since they serve notice on a fundamental consideration in book selection. The throne of literature stands upon the conviction that books play an important part in the formation of character. Their power is in evidence when one recalls that it took but two books to start an Ignatius of Loyola upon a new path in life. While good books have formed the great, evil literature has continued to menace civilized society.

Reading Relates to Behavior

Awareness of this fact is not conviction. There are those who would set up a breach between literature and the moral acts of man. What, for example, would be the reader's reaction to the comment of Morris Ernst, writing the introduction to *Haight's Banned Books*? "Despite random comment of loose-tongued, frightened people, there is as yet little reason to believe that the written work has a provable causal relation to behavior."⁷ This attitude has been contradicted by scientific studies. Witness the work of Sister Mary Corde Lorang, written under the direction of Thomas V. Moore at the Catholic University of America.⁸ Further instances are to be found in the disturbing book of Frederic Wertham, *Seduction of the Innocent*, and in the hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee on comic books. The student of moral theology reads about the possible effects of an immoral book; and, in the adjuncts of the confessional, the priest finds it through experience. Reading either does or does not have some relation to moral conduct, and one must take his stand. It is difficult to imagine the Catholic librarian who cannot see the existence of this relationship and the possibilities of books for good and evil.

The adolescent is influenced to a greater or lesser extent by reading literature, for the impact of a work varies in circumstances. He is either influenced for good, and comes out of the book a little better; or he loses something, even in a trivial work, and comes out really less a man. Concerning the impact of literature on the human person many authorities could be quoted. But consider only this short statement of a real authority on youth and the au-

thor of those classics that are still popular among young people, Francis J. Finn, S.J. "Anyone who has had to deal with men and women for a long period knows what an extraordinary influence a good book often has upon the impressionable child. On the other hand, give the adult the best of books. He may admire it; he may be transported by it; but, for the most part, it leaves him as he was."⁹ Not all will agree with the entire context of this statement, for one would hesitate to agree that books exert more influence on the younger reader than on those who are mature.

If a librarian, realizing the influence of books, tries to follow a principle of the minimal legal restriction, he will find himself in a very muddled position. Demonstration of this position calls for an enumeration of some few items not adequately covered by the *Index* or Canon 1399. One of the first problems met in adolescent literature is that of purity. It is hardly necessary to say that in growing up youth is sorely tempted along these lines. Although this danger in literature is not the most evident, and perhaps in adolescent literature not the most frequent, it still remains the first to be taken into account. Since youth is extremely sensitive to temptations of the flesh, it often happens that a slight disturbance can become very harmful.

Dangerous References for Young Readers

There is no question here of books that are on the *Index*, nor of works definitely obscene and lascivious, which are forbidden *de iure* by Canon 1399. Edmonds' *Drums along the Mohawk* is a case in point. This work is given a special recommendation in Wilson's *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*, and so is often found on library shelves. It is not placed on the *Index*, and one would find it difficult to prove that the work is obscene and lascivious according to the interpretation of the Code. Yet, within the pages of Edmonds' book, one finds references to everything from marital infidelity to rape.

Should this work of Edmonds be placed on the shelves of the library because it is not on the *Index* and might not be put under the strictures of the general prohibition of the Code of Canon Law? This title did not appear on

the Hurley list, but Mr. Hurley never intended his list to be so complete that all books not found there should be considered suitable for the school library. Then, there is the prudence that Miss Glenn suggests in her article; but one must be able to apply such a procedure through some positive norms. Every librarian is aware of similar examples, including instances in the Kenneth Roberts' works. The fact that the adult librarian can read such books and not think twice about them is no sure indication that they are suitable for the high school students. After all, the poor adolescent does not need a physical description to start a parade of impure thoughts.

Along this line dating and petting, as described in books, should be considered. Girls have a tendency to read this type of work, while most boys will shy away from it. Are the books found on the shelves of the library in conformity with the principles taught in class and in time of retreat? Just how do the fiction stories treat the problems of dating and petting? A work like Daly's *Seventeenth Summer* might have a wholesome influence.¹⁰ But can that be said of the many other works written along this line? Hardly!

Insidious Dangers

One has the further problem of marital infidelity which is found more in the weekly magazines than in books. But it still remains a problem for librarians, since young people take to reading magazines as they grow older and extra-curriculars cut in on the time they formerly devoted to books. Is it necessary to suggest the harm which would result from a steady diet of the divorce stories which have appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* and other magazines? This danger is particularly insidious since the result is not immediately apparent. Perhaps it will be seen only when the young person turned adult decides on a marriage outside the Church, and that as a result of many years of reading stories that hold the sanctity of the married state in contempt. Pope Pius XII had something to say on the steps in the moral downfall of youth, when speaking of the Moral Dangers to the Girl of Today:

Sometimes, alas, without its being noticed, without her taking heed or being alarmed, her heart

is corrupted by many surrenders, by many secret sins, before a catastrophe reveals the decadence, which, however, dates from the distant past.¹¹

Reverence for Authority Undermined

An attitude of contempt for authority is another danger in adolescent literature. Because of the great respect for authority and the reverence in which parents are held in the Catholic system of education, one can find non-Catholic parents sending their children to Catholic schools in the hope they will learn this trait. The school itself tries to inculcate the spirit of reverence. But can this be said of the library? Examine, for example, the spirit of some of the adventure stories written for young people today. The car craze is reflected in the works of Felsen and Stanford; without doubt such books are exciting and will hold the interest of the young. But in them one finds stories based on the hero's disobedience. The only repentance is sorrow for having been caught. In Stanford's *The Red Car* it is the parent who is brought to apologize for having exercised a little paternal authority over his son. The effects of such reading will not have an immediate effect. But a beginning is made and soon youth starts to lose respect for the "old fashioned" parents and teachers, and then for the police who try to keep vandalism in check. There is nothing in the Church's legislation to handle such a literature, if literature it is!

Referring to obedience our Holy Father said: "But young people today are not solely to be blamed for their present attitude (of contempt for authority). In childhood they have lived through horrible things and have seen many ideals formerly held in high esteem fail and fall miserably before their eyes."¹² It is the aim of librarians to guide youth by giving them examples of good conduct. They must not multiply the number of fallen ideals for adolescent eyes through a decadent and materialistic literature.

Religion and honesty were once themes for juvenile literature. Even popular non-sectarian authors had their hand in this as instanced in the Horatio Alger series. But is no longer so. What author will be bothered with religion? Sunday is no longer mentioned as a day of worship, but rather a time to sleep off the effects

of a Saturday night dance or basketball game. As for honesty—just try not to get caught! How many of the present-day authors fill their books with a spirit of religion as found in the works of Father Finn! The Church has no legislation for works in which religion is simply ignored. But does it follow that such literature has every right to be placed on the shelves of the Catholic high school library?

Librarian Must Judge

Among these considerations the infractions of the fifth Commandment, as found in juvenile literature, cannot be ignored. In recent years public attention has focused on juvenile delinquency. Novelists have to make a living, and in keeping with the time the market has been flooded with books on this subject. It is true that the majority of these are paper-backs, but there are some of like calibre in hard-covers; these often find their way to the shelves of the high school library. Sex and contempt for authority play a part in these stories; but by far the worst evil seems to be that the books are guaranteed to develop any sadistic tendencies in the adolescent. Delinquents of the novel or social study seem to be happy only when cutting up others with their switch-blades, or breaking heads in a "rumble". Many adolescents read Hunter's *Blackboard Jungle*, especially after seeing the movie. And *America* ran a favorable review of Jack Karney's book, *Work of Darkness*.¹³ Such a recommendation does not mean a book is suitable for the high school student. Far from it, as anyone reading Karney's work would realize. Even the bitterness of racial prejudice will effect the mind of the adolescent reader of this work.

While there is little danger on the high school level, some mention should be made on the problem of situation ethics and literature. Briefly, there is the trend of novels, even by Catholic authors, to glorify the sinner. Among the characteristics of the new morality is the individual's determination of his conscience on an immediate encounter with God, and before God an answer is given and decision made. In general, to quote Von Hildebrand, "Existential or circumstance ethics thus claims that our moral decisions cannot be ruled by abstract, general principles and commandments, and at the same

time accents the point that the complexity and uniqueness of every concrete situation requires a personal decision of our conscience."¹⁴

It is no small wonder that our Holy Father has come out so strongly against the advocates of situation ethics. An *Instructio* was issued early in 1956 forbidding Catholic universities and seminaries to teach such a moral doctrine.¹⁵ By extension this obligation would certainly apply to the promulgation of this type of morality among youth. For the many books that are "border-line" cases, for those works of literature in which the seeds of situation ethics might be found, the librarian must make a judgment. Is the librarian, for example, ever justified in recommending Graham Greene's *Heart of the Matter* to the adolescent? It would hardly seem so. However, the problem has been treated elsewhere, and a librarian could do no better than to read the article of Sr. Mary Cornelius, S.D.N.D., which appeared in the *Catholic Library World*.¹⁶

Legal Minimalism Not Enough

One might suppose that with the passage of time the question of book selection was settled in the exchange of Mr. Hurley and Miss Glenn in 1954. From the foregoing considerations, the wide area not covered by ecclesiastical legislation and the dangers present refute this supposition. Or, are Catholic librarians satisfied with legal minimalism? The Church is not of this mind on the matter. The Roman Catholic Church is a perfect society and as such exercises its prerogative with regard to the fields of faith and morals. At the same time the Church wishes to protect and guard to the best of Its ability the consciences of members of the Mystical Body of Christ, and to form in a Christian manner the conscience of Its youthful members. Of necessity the measures taken are most general and open to interpretation by those competent in the various fields of communication.

It is certain that Mr. Hurley, with all his experience in the field, is competent in the field of juvenile literature. Miss Glenn has valid objections to offer, but that does not mean the opinion of Mr. Hurley should carry no weight. There have been other endeavors to evaluate reading matter for the Catholic adolescent, but

to date the endeavors seem quite inadequate. Only a small fraction of the juvenile books on the market have been reviewed in Catholic media, and then not always with an eye to the moral evaluation of the books and their possible harmful effect on youth. Recently *Best Sellers* started to evaluate juvenile literature. Yet of the titles reviewed to date only one was found objectionable for the Catholic adolescent.¹⁷ Perhaps *Best Sellers* would do well to revise the moral evaluation schedule in respect to the juvenile books. True, some of the titles were given positive recommendations, but that is not enough if the aim of the reviews is for a moral evaluation. Furthermore, over the time covered, it cannot be claimed that there was but one book in the juvenile field that could be considered objectionable. It might be that *Best Sellers* is simply ignoring the controversial works, thus rendering a service that is of little or no value to librarians and those interested in juvenile books.

All librarians are cognizant of the fact that a policy of book selection cannot be founded on the merely negative. Even if there were adequate tools for moral evaluation of books the librarian would not be satisfied in ordering a work solely because it was not thought to be objectionable. The only foundation for development is positive guidance. The *DONT'S* must be replaced. Since nature abhors a vacuum, something must replace what is either evil or of doubtful value in the high school. Book selection must follow the ordinary procedures of any library, with due consideration given to the curriculum, budget, and clientele. But there is something extra in the lofty aims of the Catholic school. The very basic principle for its library might be enunciated in this way: How will this book help the individual students become more like Christ?

Literature in Education

Granted that individual librarians will react in different ways to the books cited on the Hurley list, there might yet remain the common ground that such books are not the most suitable for bringing youth to Christ. Rather than quibble about some nuances, it is better to approach the problem in a positive fashion, that of the role of literature in education. Youth

goes to school to facilitate the intellectual development that will equip him for the future. Facts learned are stored up for a future eventuality. Through experience youth develops his character, paints ideals, and, in general, learns how to live. All teaching must be complemented by reading, where the student works for himself; and, in the gradual process of attaining maturity, teaching becomes a part of the student through the vicarious experience that is literature. In no other way can you gain this necessary kind of experience. The fellowship found in literature will exert the same influence as that found by youth in their daily companions. Such cannot help but have a telling effect on the development of conscience.

Formation of Conscience

The formation of conscience is a guiding principle in the education of youth. Our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, would have it as a principle more basic than any merely negative approach. There are scientific definitions of conscience, but the words of Pius XII are sufficient for this consideration. Conscience is "a faithful echo, a clear reflection of the divine norm of human actions."¹⁸ The Pope goes on to say that "the ultimate and personal deciding norm for a moral action is taken from the word and will of Christ."¹⁹ This the Catholic high school librarian must have in mind in the selection of a book.

The necessity of forming the conscience of youth on the example of Christ is nothing new, and much less is it a gratuitous assertion. It is really an application of the teaching of our Divine Lord. "I have given you an example . . ." "If thou wilt be perfect, . . . follow Me."²⁰ But to follow Him requires knowledge. This does not imply that only books about our Divine Lord should find their way to the shelves of the library (though it would be fine if there were more, and if youth could be persuaded to read them!), but it means the reading of works in which Christian living is personified. These, then, are the ingredients of book selection: the development of conscience through the imitation of Christ. Such is the departure point in a program of book selection, especially in the field of fiction and biography.

Disputes over the value of an individual book soon disappear with the application of such a principle. In the light of positive guidance to a fuller Christian life it is difficult to understand the objections of Miss Glenn on titles of the Hurley list. There are too many good books for youth even to bother about those of disputed value. Clemens wrote so many fine books that it is of no importance to argue about the anti-Catholic bias found in his *Connecticut Yankee*. Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* is a very doubtful instance of a classic, since a young person is given a very poor picture of history in its pages. Kingsley went so far as to depict the great martyr Campion as an aenemic moron! Yet Miss Glenn would use this work to introduce Catholic youth to the problems of history. This negative approach seems passing strange. Why cannot the works of R. H. Benson be substituted for Kingsley? Benson's style is easily on a par with Kingsley, and the truth is far more in evidence. Prescott's works give a more accurate historical picture, or if they are too advanced one could use Lane's *Thunder on St. Paul's Day*.

Beauty and Truth

All know that beauty of style and structure are found in *Lorna Doone*. But does this beauty obscure the bias that permeates the work? To the discerning adolescent, more interested in content than style, this does not appear to be the case. There are innumerable books which are works of true art in that they combine beauty AND truth. Youth, once introduced to the splendor of good literature, will eventually come in contact with Blackmore's work when he is more mature. By exercising this care in book selection the librarian need not fear the accusation of being a literary Philistine. Rather, he is seeking through close and careful selection those books that are most apt to bring about a Christian intellectual formation in his young clientele.

It is well and good to know what books should NOT be given to the adolescent, and what are of doubtful value. If lists are to be composed, they are to be done with care and subjected to minute criticism. But one cannot in justice stop and remain satisfied in a job well done if it is

merely something negative. Christian mortification has a positive outlook: a spirit of self-denial is sought that the soul be filled with the spirit of Christ. In like manner, if certain works are to be forbidden, then the good must be pointed out and easily available. Librarians must be prepared to guide youth to a real and abundant literature, real through truth and abundant in beauty.

¹ Murray, J. C., S.J., "Literature and Censorship," *Books on Trial*, June-July, 1956.

———, "Bad Arguments Intelligent Men Make," *America*, November 3, 1956.

² Thomas, G., "Needed: Alternative to Censorship," *America*, 93 (1955), 489-490.

Whelan, C. M., S.J., "Censorship and the Constitutional Concept of Morality," *The Georgetown Law Journal*, 43 (1955), 547-581.

Gannon, P. J., S.J., "Art, Morality and Censorship," *Studies*, 31 (1942), 409-419.

³ Fullam, R. B., S.J., *The Popes on Youth*. New York: America, 1956. n. 553.

⁴ Hurley, R. J., "Exceptions to the Catalog," *Catholic Library World*, 25 (1954), 187.

⁵ Glenn, C. C., "A High School Librarian's Approach to Censorship," *Catholic Library World*, 26 (1954), 71.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Haight, A. L. *Banned Books*. New York: Bowker, 1955. p. xiv.

⁸ Sr. Mary Corde Lorang. *The Effect of Reading on Moral Conduct and Emotional Experience*. Washington, D.C.: Catholic U., 1945.

⁹ Finn, F. J., S.J., *Father Finn, S.J.; the story of his life told by himself*. New York: Benziger, 1929. p. 202.

¹⁰ Lorang, *Op. cit.*, p. 76. Examples of comments on Daly's book.

¹¹ Fullam, *Op. cit.*, n. 135.

¹² *Ibid.*, n. 214.

¹³ *America*, 94:695.

¹⁴ von Hildebrand, Dietrich. *True Morality and Its Counterfeits*. New York: McKay, 1955. p. 7.

¹⁵ AAS, 48 (1956), 144-145.

cf. Moore, Kenneth, O.Carm., "Situational Ethics," *American Ecclesiastical Review*, 195 (1956), 29-38. For comments on the *Instruction*.

¹⁶ Sr. Mary Cornelius, S.D.N.D., "Best Sellers" for High School Men and Women," *Catholic Library World*, 25 (1954), 156-158.

¹⁷ *Best Sellers*. Index, December 15, 1956. (16:336-337).

¹⁸ Fullam, *Op. Cit.*, n. 125.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ St. John, xiii/15; St. Luke, ix/23.

CATHOLIC PERIODICAL HISTORY

1830 - 1951

BY BROTHER DAVID MARTIN, C.S.C.

The fourth of a series of four articles based on Brother David Martin's Master's thesis, "A History of Catholic Periodical Production in the United States, 1830-1951," Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, March, 1955.

IV

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

The title chosen for this category of Catholic periodicals, the last in our series, is an arbitrary one. It would seem inclusive enough in its broad meaning, however, because of the somewhat heterogeneous variety of subjects in this group. This grouping excludes, nevertheless, certain magazines which are perhaps more literary than some which have been placed here, as for example, *The Catholic World* and other journals treated elsewhere. The publications under discussion then, are those whose principal aim is the furtherance of either literature, the graphic or fine arts, or which are on the fringes of literature and the arts.

Of the 32 magazines falling in this class, 23 began in the 1930's or later and at present 22 survive. Of the survivors, eight are indexed in standard guides. The total output in this general area seems meager, however, considering that the Catholic population was over twenty million at the beginning of the thirties. The question naturally arises as to why only nine magazines were published up to that time and only four of these nine are still being printed, i.e., *Caecilia*, *Catholic Chairmaster*, *Classical Bulletin*, and *Practical Stage Work*.

Why is it that the European Catholic tradition so productive of the finer things in western culture had so little practical effect on American Catholic culture as expressed by her literary production, and more specifically her periodicals?

George Shuster, associate editor of *Commonweal* in 1927, has the following to say in this regard:

... Round about this central religious act of all Catholic ages, speculation and logic have flourished, lesser poets have sung of human adventure, and have managed to be both busy and creative.

One would, of course, look in vain for achievement of this sort in the United States. Catholics have not even done what might reasonably have been expected of them to foster letters, speculation and the arts. There are some painters among them, who got few ecclesiastical commissions despite the magnificent possibilities of stained glass. There have been Catholic poets, but all would have starved much sooner if they had depended upon the cheques and discrimination of their confreres. There has been a Catholic press, but barring notable efforts here and there in the periodical field, one characterizes this succinctly by saying that it knew only two moments of genuine vitality—one an Irish moment, when the passionate cry of the Celtic cause rang true; the other a German moment in which there was struck something like a note of sincere enthusiasm for a rich old culture. One may say in extenuation that the pressure of America's industrial revolution lay heavily upon Catholics. They were poor and weary, they had little time.¹

Shuster believes that this state of affairs was caused by environment; that the never-ending spirit of controversy imposed upon the American Church had forced Catholics into an intellectual strait-jacket. After the passage above was written the "environment" evidently improved, for an upsurge of periodical production began in the late twenties and if not startling in its advance, does show the beginnings of real progress.

Since Shuster wrote, the Catholic population which reached these shores as poverty-stricken immigrants have arrived at such a status of economic security that they can give their children an education equal to the best; have stabilized their educational facilities and teachers; and have attained a social equality lacking in earlier years. Such an environment is conducive to cultural development and has been given a comparable periodical expression.

Probably most Catholics, who in the thirties were beginning to enjoy the fruits of which we speak, are of the third and fourth generations. They are the first large group to have had the facilities, intellectual equipment, and leisure necessary to make a worthwhile cultural contribution to American life. But whether the periodicals under consideration are the reflection of a developing Catholic culture or not, it is an indication that Catholics are now completely alive to every phase of American activity, for we now have publications in a variety of aspects of literature and the arts. Since Catholicism is a living religion, if it is to be effective it must permeate all activity. The Catholic believes that secular activity and the journals representing it frequently misinterpret the moral law. For this reason he has felt in the past, and is now beginning to realize, his obligation to communicate his views to all who will read.

Of the 32 magazines published in this category since 1830, thirteen are concerned with book reviewing, six with literature and/or criticism, three with music, three with art, five with the theatre (including radio and television), and two miscellaneous journals. Of this total, 22 survived in 1951.

Music

It is of interest to note that no music periodical has appeared to supplement the two surviving journals in this category, although the music performed in American churches has been progressively criticized since attention was called to it by the *Motu Proprio* of Pius X in 1903. The liturgical movement has influenced production of at least one magazine in this general class, however—*Liturgical Arts*, which appeared in 1931.

Approximately one-fourth of the magazines in the Literature and Arts group are indexed, and

three of these have some interest to readers other than the users of the Catholic indexing services, as indicated by their inclusion in the secular indexing services.

CONCLUSIONS

In this sketch of the history of Catholic periodical production in the United States it has been shown that 509 periodicals in a variety of subject areas have been published since 1830. Of this number 303 survived in 1951. It remains to sum up the causes of this publication activity.

What were the principal forces which led to the publication of Catholic periodicals in English in the United States? To answer this query, two aspects of the same question must be considered: (1) the general forces which have affected all periodical production, and (2) the specific forces which have affected Catholic publication. The economic depression of the thirties, greater religious freedom, the increasing prosperity of the country, the rise in the educational level, and the social forces abroad generally, all these have had their effect on periodical publication and therefore on that specific aspect of periodical publication—the Catholic periodical.

Sometimes the Catholic periodical takes a special form in reacting to these forces, but the forces are more general than specific. Thus, for example, the era of early Catholic periodical publication was one of general religious intolerance in America. Not only as between Protestants and Catholics but as between Protestants and Protestants. This spirit, which was planted in the Colonies in the beginning, had been of the fibre of Europe since the Reformation and was nurtured in America by each successive infusion of immigrant blood. This intolerant attitude was reflected in a considerable body of periodical literature and continued on through the middle of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. Similarly, the great economic depression of the 1930's brought about a vigorous re-examination of the economic and social conditions of this country and even of its social structure: it was a seeking for a solution to the prevailing unequal distribution of wealth and its consequent social injustices. The attendant activity and the general publication consequent to the attempt to do something toward correcting

the weaknesses in the social structure helped to activate Catholic periodical production in the various social welfare areas. Again, the stresses of the first World War and the economic depression which followed a decade later, served to do away with much of the religious intolerance which seemed so important before these catastrophic events took place. The increasing prosperity of the people generally, following the depression, permitted a greater participation by the people as a whole in the finer things of life. This prosperity consequently was reflected in the lives of Catholic Americans and resulted in a cultural activity which stimulated Catholic periodical publication.

Specific Forces

What, then, were the principal *specific* forces which led to the publication of Catholic periodicals in the United States? It would seem to be incontestable that the one overriding and permeating influence has been the challenge to the Catholic faith and the response to that challenge. Such a challenge has assumed various guises in American Catholic church history, for example, the overt persecution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the penal laws and/or other political restrictions were in effect; the successive persecutions of the Catholics by Nativists, the A.P.A., and Ku Klux Klan, and on down to our own times when Paul Blanchard and others keep the pot boiling by stirring up the ancient charges against the Church.

The challenge to the faith of Catholics required first a rebuttal. This was met by controversial writings of all kinds. Second, it required a strengthening of the faith so that Catholics would have an effective rebuttal to make—not only to their opponents but also to the questions arising within themselves resulting from the attacks made upon their religion. This gave rise to a much larger proportion of periodical literature than did the first, exemplified in the "Christian Life" group but spilling over into other categories, particularly the "juveniles" and "education." The forces of challenge which produced the literary and controversial journals and the Christian Life magazines also brought about the publication of the juveniles and the educational journals. These combined forces

helped to produce over 37 per cent of all Catholic magazines.

The next strongest influence shaping periodical publication was the social welfare movement. While it may be that the poor are always with us, it is certain that we had a great many more in the country as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Thus, with almost 300 Catholic institutions other than hospitals, in 1940, and a correspondingly smaller number at earlier periods for the care of the poor, the aged, and the orphaned, a considerable body of periodical literature has emanated from such institutions. Their aim, like that of so many Catholic periodicals is twofold: (1) to solicit support for their particular enterprise, and (2) to strengthen the faith of their subscribers, generally through articles, short stories, verse, and news of the specific activity. The intellectual appeal of such magazines is rarely high although the intellectual content has been steadily improving with the rise of the general educational level.

Allied to the aforementioned group of magazines is a comparatively recent group of publications which have been collected under the general heading of the social sciences. Generally, these are of a higher intellectual order than the welfare journals whose appeal is mainly to the heart.

The "social science" group is significant in that these journals seem to point to new directions toward which the American Church is directing its efforts. Partly because of worldwide social dislocation and injustice, and probably because of influential papal encyclicals—but also because of the general social movement abroad—a number of new publications have recently appeared to supplement those already in the field. Taken together all publications in the social field represent 21 per cent of the total periodical output, or 108 publications.

Catholic Action

Together with the specifically social effort is the rather complex movement called Catholic Action, which is also producing its quota of periodicals. This movement, inspired by recent popes and strongly encouraged by the national hierarchy, combines social activity with personal sanctification; the emphasis being upon the lat-

ter. The National Catholic Welfare Conference may be taken as a concrete example of this type of activity, which is frequently referred to as the participation by the laity in the work of the hierarchy. This activity, while always a latent force in the Church, has recently manifested itself actively.

Catholic Action is partly the result of the age of specialization. There was a time when the pastor was the principal, if not the only leader in the Catholic community who was the first recourse when personal disaster struck. The complex and specialized direction of modern life has made such single leadership no longer possible. Hence the need for leaders in all of the specialized activities of life so that the faith may be safeguarded and social justice maintained or regained. The layman is now called upon to lend his specialty for the spiritual and material good of the community, under the direction of the bishop. Catholic Action, then, is ordered social activity, spiritually inspired and aided, and under control or at least activated with the approval of the bishop in whose diocese the activity is taking place.

Spiritual Influences

Spiritual influences, quite necessarily, have been instrumental in the publication of a comparatively large group of periodicals. For the most part these are intended to inspire devotion to Christ or to the Blessed Virgin Mary and other saints. Since such devotions are as old as the Church it is difficult to pinpoint many specific incidents or forces which may rightfully be assigned as the immediate motivation in the production of this particular group of periodicals.

The release of some of the clergy from the overwhelming preoccupation with pastoral duties has resulted in the publication of a group of scholarly journals in the areas of philosophy and theology. Taken together the forces for the spiritual enrichment of the faith whether of the mind or of the spirit or both, has resulted in the publication of 91 periodicals, or 18 per cent of the total.

A major influence for periodical publication has been and is the propagating drive inherent in the Church. This force, which stems from the Biblical injunction to "teach ye all nations,"²

has resulted in the publication of 87 periodicals specifically devoted to this subject. The principal category here is the mission group of magazines but also includes certain journals devoted to apologetics.

Cultural Expression

The cultural expression of the faith is the result of influences which have been quite recently manifested in periodical production. This production is presumed to have been caused by the easing of religious tensions inherent in the fusing of many races, nationalities, and religious groups into a new nation. It is also the result of the attainment of economic stability by a Catholic minority and its social acceptance by an earlier group of immigrants. Moreover, it may be said, too, that the Catholic body, with its strong sense of history and tradition has felt the need to apply that which it has found good in its culture to the problems and conditions of present-day life. Only when peace, security, and educational opportunity were present in the American church was such an attempt possible. Such conditions did not exist in full measure until the decade beginning with the 1930's. This decade alone produced more publications of this kind (12) than had all previous decades.

There are other forces, influences, or events which have resulted in the production of periodicals but such forces are immediate rather than primary influences; they are means by which the governing force is frequently implemented. For example, the urgings by bishops and popes to use counter measures to safeguard the faith of Catholics may be the immediate cause, but the primary force has rather been the fact that the faith was threatened or attacked. Again, the establishment of the religious orders which were to produce 42 per cent of all magazines in the United States was the implementation of forces already existing.

Besides the reasons advanced for the publication of Catholic periodicals in the various fields, there is in addition the mere fact of increased population to explain this advance. The population increase has provided a large Catholic market for special goods, materials related to religion, and education particularly. Such a market is indicated by the publication, *The Cath-*

olic Periodical Directory (New York), which is primarily a guide for advertisers. The fact that advertisers are now able profitably to support Catholic periodicals is because Catholics are now a more economically solvent group. They are now better able than formerly to subscribe to such periodicals and patronize their advertisers and thus in recent decades fewer publication failures are recorded.

As the Catholic population rises, there is seen to be a steady increase in the number of periodicals currently published. From the decade ending in 1879³ when only four magazines were published for 4,700,000 Catholics, there is a steady increase of publication by decade until 1951 when 303 magazines were currently published for over 27,000,000 Catholics.

The two peaks in periodical publication, the one at the end of the nineteenth century, and the second at mid-century are representative of conflict and realization. The forces that pro-

duced controversial magazines have little place in the twentieth century. Today the Catholic periodical reflects the confidence of the Catholic citizen who has at last seen his religion as something to be respected, if not accepted, and he himself accepted as a social equal by his fellow Americans.

¹ George N. Shuster, *The Catholic Spirit in America* (New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, 1927), p. 115.

² Matt. 28-19.

³ No increase appears over the preceding decade ending in 1869.

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

The Caecilia

St. Francis, Wis.; New York; etc. 1874-Catholic Book News at Home and Abroad
New York: 1874-1909?

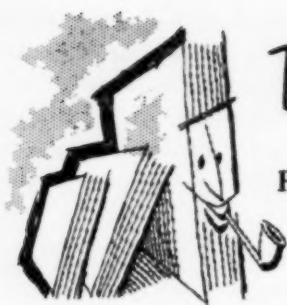
(Continued on page 410)

TABLE 27

GENERAL FORCES PRESUMED TO HAVE INFLUENCED THE PRODUCTION
OF 509 CATHOLIC PERIODICALS, 1830-1951*

Periodicals Published	Challenge to and Defense of the Faith	Propagation of the Faith	Spiritual Enrichment of the Faith	Humanitarian Expression of the Faith	Cultural Expression of the Faith	Total
Literary and controversial	40	....	....	....	....	40
Christian and family life	73	....	....	....	....	73
Children and Young people	42	....	....	....	....	42
Education	36	....	....	....	....	36
Theology, philosophy	....	....	35	....	....	35
Missions	....	87	....	....	....	87
Social sciences	....	....	....	46	....	46
Welfare	....	....	....	62	....	62
Devotional	....	....	56	....	....	56
Literature	....	....	....	....	32	32
Total	191	87	91	108	32	509
Percentage	37.5	17.1	17.7	21.0	6.2	100.0

* It is to be understood that general influences are being applied to general categories. A given magazine may have been brought into being by an influence other than that assigned, for reasons which are not immediately apparent. The overwhelming majority, however, are presumed to have been influenced by the forces assigned to them.



Book Talk FOR PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

by SISTER M. CLAUDIA, I.H.M.

Librarian, Marygrove College,
Detroit, Michigan

Reference Notes . . .

The Notre Dame University Press is one of thirty university presses to receive a grant of money from the Ford Foundation to support and stimulate, over a five-year period, the publication of scholarly books in the humanities and the social sciences.

Allen Tate, American poet and critic, received the 1956 Bollingen Prize in Poetry, one of the most coveted of American literary awards. The prize of \$1000 is given annually by the Yale University Library.

In the March 11 issue of the *Publisher's Weekly*, Marc Simont, illustrator of Janice Udry's *A Tree Is Nice*, was announced as the Caldecott Award winner for this year. The Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* (March 25, 1957) points out, however, that the article erroneously attributed murals in the Library of Congress to the artist.

New Periodicals . . .

The first issue of *Newman*, a national Newman Club Federation publication, was published in December, 1956. Edited by David A. Horgan of the Boston Province of the National Newman Club Federation (P.O. Box 37, Boston 15, Mass.), this first issue includes an article entitled "Challenge" by Francis M. Rogers, formerly dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Universitas, a German review of arts and sciences and a survey of current research, is now in its second issue. Published in an English edition as well as German, this quarterly hopes to serve as an international exchange of ideas. The authors of the articles are predominantly pro-

fessors of German universities but include some scholars of other countries.

New British Museum Catalogue . . .

The proposed change in method of producing the *British Museum Catalogue* is clearly presented in the April 1 issue of the *Library Journal* by Frank C. Francis, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum in London. The author explains why the revised edition begun in 1931 is still so far from completion, and describes the process by which they hope to produce more than 250 volumes of the new *Catalogue* within the next five years. Specimen pages and preliminary announcements giving a detailed description of the new work are available from the British Museum.

Papal Pronouncements . . .

Saint Louis University has received permission to film the rare printed volumes and reference works of the Vatican Library and to make them available to any library which may wish to purchase the films. The first work selected for reproduction is the *Bullarium Magnum Romanum*, 1857-85 (the Turin Bullarium) in 26 volumes. Cost of the estimated 10 rolls of microfilm has been approximated at about \$90.00. More detailed information can be obtained from the Reverend L. J. Daly, S.J., Saint Louis University, Saint Louis 3, Mo.

The Reverend Vincent A. Yzermans has prepared another collection of papal announcements for wide distribution. *Pope Pius XII and Theological Studies* (St. Meinrad, Ind.: Grail Publications, 50c) is an edition of the translations of five addresses and one encyclical (*Humani generis*) preceded by an introductory article by Father Yzermans on "Pope Pius XII and Theological Novelty." A bibliography is given after the last text with by far the greater number of references on *Humani generis*.

A Marian Institute has been established at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., to provide systematic training in the theology about the Blessed Virgin. Under the direction of the Reverend Eamon R. Carroll, O.Carm., two courses will be given this summer, one of which will analyze the major Marian papal statements of the last century.

In Prospect . . .

With the approval of the English hierarchy, *A Dictionary of Theology* is now being edited by Msgr. H. F. Davis, Abbot Aidan Williams, O.S.B., Ivo Thomas, O.P., and J. H. Crehan, S.J. The work will include articles written by English and American theologians.

Bruce Publishing Company has announced for September publication the first issue of an annual publication devoted to "introducing and preserving significant contributions to the Catholic heritage." This *Catholic Life Annual* will be edited by Eugene P. Willging, director of the Catholic University of America Library, and will sell for approximately \$3.00 a copy.

De Ricci's Census . . .

The Bibliographical Society of America has undertaken the completion and publication of the Supplement to Seymour De Ricci's *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*. Begun in 1948, much work has already been done on the Supplement under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Mediaeval Academy of America, but the project had to be shelved because of lack of funds for the publication. The Bibliographical Society of America, realizing the importance of the work, is sponsoring the renewal of the project and will underwrite its publication. Dr. W. H. Bond, Curator of Manuscripts in the Houghton Library of Harvard University, will complete the editorial work and see the publication through the press.

Encyclopedias . . .

If the yearbooks issued by the various publishers of encyclopedias are to be put to maximum use, their special features must be well known. The April 1 issue of the *Library Journal* carries a good comparative review of three of them by Evelyn Kirkland, reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. *Collier's*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, and the *Americana Annual* are competently covered in this review article.

Research Studies . . .

A Survey of Investigations in Progress in the Field of Latin American Studies, compiled by Frederick E. Kidder, is available from the Pan

American Union at 25 cents a copy. The list includes Canadians as well as persons in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Positions in the Field of Reading, by Kathryn Imogene Dever (Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, \$4.25) is based on questionnaires sent to members of the National Association for Remedial Teaching and the International Council for the Improvement of Reading and Instruction in order to determine the boundaries of the field of reading and the extent of responsibility of the worker.

Handbooks . . .

The 1956-57 edition of the *South American Handbook* (H. W. Wilson Company for the Trade and Travel Publications, Ltd.) includes every country south of the Rio Grande as well as the West Indies and offshore island groups. The countries of Central America have been completely rewritten and new maps have been drawn for each. The volume still sells for the unbelievably low price of \$2.50.

The *Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa* (1957) and the *Year Book and Guide to East Africa* (1957), available from the same publisher at \$3.00 each, are the best and most inexpensive handbooks on Africa in English.

Annuario Pontificio . . .

The official Vatican yearbook for 1957, for the first time in its history, gives the introductory notes to its main sections in six languages: Italian, French, English, German, Spanish, and Portuguese. They formerly appeared only in Italian. Editorial reports indicate that this is but one of many changes which will take place in the near future. The 1958 edition will also change format; it is expected that it will be published in a larger, thinner volume and will be more legible. It is to be hoped that the Christian names in future editions will be given in the vernacular. In the current yearbook they are still translated into Italian.

Reference Shelf . . .

American Highways Today, edited by Poyntz Tyler, and *France in Crisis*, edited by Elizabeth Davey (H. W. Wilson Company, \$2.00 each) are the latest titles in the Reference Shelf Series. The second title will be in great demand be-

cause of the section on "North Africa and the Suez Crisis."

Paperbacks . . .

While not practical for library use, the paperback books are certainly making titles available for multiple use. Ann Arbor Books is also giving us some titles which have been out of print for some time, as e.g., Bredvold's *The Intellectual Milieu of John Dryden* (\$1.25). Robert E. Spiller's *The Cycle of American Literature* (50c) is a new Mentor title, although in a correspondingly cheap binding. Oskar Seyffert's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, revised by Nettleship and Sandys (Meridian Books, \$1.95) makes this title available in a binding and at a price suitable for school libraries that cannot afford the hard bound copies. A. E. Taylor's *Plato, the Man and His Work*, also a Meridian Book at \$1.95, will be welcomed by college students.

Carmelite Devotions . . .

The February issue of the *Catholic Library World* carried a note on *Carmelite Devotions*, compiled by a Carmelite tertiary and published by the Discalced Carmelite Nuns (4802 West Wells St., Milwaukee 8, Wis., \$1.50). Of similar interest is the *Little Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary* for the use of the Carmelite Third Secular Order. Edited by the Rev. Philip Foley, O.C.D., the book may be obtained from the Discalced Carmelite Fathers at Holy Hill, Hubertus, Wisconsin, at \$1.50 a copy.

Recent Publications . . .

Since this is the last issue of the CLW to be published this school year, brief commentary will be given here on many books which really deserve longer reviews, but which should not be held over until October.

Among the fine biographies coming from the presses this spring are: *The First Jesuit, St. Ignatius Loyola*, by Mary Purcell (Newman Press, \$5.00) which joins sound scholarship with exceptional readability; *Saint Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles*, by Justo Perez de Urbel, O.S.B., translated by Paul Barrett, O.F.M. (Newman, \$5.00) which does not claim to offer anything new but does hope to inspire readers with a greater love of the saint whose sole weapons were "heroic ardor, sweeping eloquence, and a

consuming love for Christ"; *Martyrs in China*, by Jean Monsterleet, S.J., translated by Antonia Pakenham (Regnery, \$3.75) with a realistic chapter on "The Attack on the Mind"; *Three Days to Eternity*, by Richard Reid and Edward J. Moffett (Newman, \$2.50), the story of the last three days of the life of Father Sandy Cairns, the Maryknoll missionary. In another category are: *Belloc, the Man* (Newman, \$3.25) with a biographical sketch by Reginald Jebb and reminiscences by Belloc's daughter, Eleanor Jebb; and the "biography" of a seminary, *Halcyon Days*, by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter Johnson of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee (Bruce, \$5.00), with an interesting chapter on its library.

Ludwig Hertling's *History of the Catholic Church*, translated by Anselm Biggs, O.S.B. (Newman, \$7.50) adds one more title to the limited material on Church history available in English; *The Church and Israel* (Washington 17, D.C.: Catholic Distributors, Inc., 90c) originally published in Dutch and written by J. Van der Ploeg, O.P., treats of the Church in her relations with Israel; *Christ, Our Lady and the Church*, by Yves M. J. Congar, O.P., has been translated by Henry St. John, O.P. (Newman, \$2.75). Originally published in 1952 to commemorate the fifteenth centenary of the great Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon, this study in eirenic theology includes a helpful glossary and detailed notes. *Anglican Orders*, by Anthony A. Stephenson, S.J. (Newman, \$1.75) includes appendices of Walton Hannah and Hugh Ross Williamson; and *The Protestant Churches of America*, by John A. Hardon, S.J. (Newman, \$5.00) gives a separate section on "Statistics on Religious Bodies in the United States."

Moral problems have been treated in many volumes. One of the latest, *Problems in Theology*, by John C. McCarthy (Newman, \$6.75) is the first of a series of volumes on the problems which arise in the moral theology of the sacraments and is based on material which appeared in the "Notes and Queries" section of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* over a period of fifteen years. *The Springs of Morality*, a Catholic symposium edited by John M. Todd (Macmillan, \$6.00) is a collection of papers read at Downside Abbey in 1955. Of particular value

are the discussions which have been incorporated in the volume. *New Problems in Medical Ethics* (Newman, \$4.50) translated from the French "*Cahiers Laennec* by Malachy G. Carroll and edited by Dom Peter Flood, O.S.B., will be of interest to the specialist. *Moral Problems in Hospital Practice*, originally by Patrick Finney, C.M., now revised and enlarged by Patrick O'Brien, C.M. (Herder, \$4.75) is a simple and direct presentation of moral solutions to medical problems that occur in hospital practice.

Covering specific subject fields are: *War and Christianity Today*, by Francis M. Stratmann, O.P. (Newman, \$3.00), translated by John Doebele, which includes a section on Pius XII's Christmas address of 1948; *Occult Phenomena in the Light of Theology*, by Alois Wiesinger, O.C.S.O. (Newman, \$5.00); and *Freud, Psychoanalysis, Catholicism*, by Peter Dempsey, O.F.M.Cap. (Henry Regnery, \$3.00) which includes a long section on "Psychology and Literature."

In the reference field, an inexpensive volume which should be a very useful one is the *Introduction to Opera*, sponsored by the Metropolitan Guild and edited by Mary Ellis Peltz (Barnes & Noble, \$1.65). This sturdy paperback presents forty operas with act-by-act plot summaries and a discussion of each work's musical and dramatic content and style by a competent critic. *A Handbook of Commercial, Financial, and Informational Services*, compiled by Walter Hausdorfer, is now in its fifth edition (Special Libraries Association, \$5.00). *Everyman's United Nations, 1945-1955* (United Nations Publications, \$1.50) should be in every school. *Dramas a Clef*, a list of plays with characters based on real people, by Earle F. Walbridge with an introduction by John Mason Brown (New York Public Library, \$1.00), gathers together material which has appeared in different publications and fills a real reference need. *Chamber's Biographical Dictionary* (Macmillan, \$6.95) newly revised, tells us that Pius XII, (listed under Pius with all the other popes of that name) was "born in Rome in 1876 and was elected 2nd March 1939."

Methods of Mental Prayer, by the Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna (Newman, \$5.75), translated by T. F. Lindsay, is a book with reference value since Cardinal Lercaro has

gathered together the various methods of mental prayer "as they have been described and used by masters of the spiritual life." The schemata and notes at the end of each section are particularly helpful. Confraternity teachers will welcome the new Vine Series published by Herder in London but available from the St. Louis headquarters. The *Twelve Apostles*, *More Apostles*, and *Martyrs in the Canon* are simple studies of these martyrs apostles and saints (\$1.00 each), all by Teresa Lloyd.

REVIEWS IN BRIEF

ANNUARIO GENERALE: Comunità religiose, istituti di assistenza, collegi e scuole cattoliche in Italia. Roma: Treveri editore, 1956. 3500 lire.

Primarily a list of names and addresses of religious communities and charitable and educational institutions of Italy. E.P.W.

CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS, compiled by Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B. With the sponsorship of the Catholic Library Association. 2d ed., enl. Collegeville, Minn.: St. John's Abbey Press, 1957. 594 p. \$7.50.

No one has done more than Father Kapsner to standardize and simplify subject headings for Catholic libraries. The names of religious orders have long been a particular problem for all catalogers. Founders did not take into consideration the advantages of simple identification when they submitted names for approval. This new edition of an indispensable guide is a great improvement on the previous edition in arrangement, content and format. The glossary of basic and important terms relating to religious orders will be frequently used in reference work as well as in cataloging. The list of authorities consulted is in itself a good check list of reference books in this field. The "Index to Founders" is a valuable key to the identification of individual congregations of similar names.

This is a volume that cannot be kept in the cataloging department unless it is duplicated for reference also.

COSTUME INDEX: SUPPLEMENT. A Subject Index to Plates and to Illustrated Texts, edited by Isabel Stevenson Monro and Kate M. Monro. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1957. 210 p. \$6.00.

This Supplement covers the twenty-year period intervening since the publication of the basic volume in

1937. A few new headings have been inserted as, for example, "Biblical costume" and "Dolls" with helpful notes added under the headings to indicate scope and other related headings. Helpful annotations have been added to all titles in the "List of Books Indexed," which includes 347 books. Among the older titles added for this Supplement are the portfolios of plates in the Boston Museum extension publications, a series unfortunately suspended after publication of only a few of the Illustrative Sets. Henny Harald Hansen's *Costumes and Styles* (Dutton), a good title for schools, is not included in the indexing, but it was probably published after the list of books had been selected.

THE GUIDE TO CATHOLIC LITERATURE, 1956, edited by Walter Romig. Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.: The Editor, 1957. 191 p. \$3.75.

More and more with each succeeding year, we are coming to depend on this annotated guide to Catholic literature. This volume follows the pattern of previous issues with an apparent increase in foreign coverage. This latter is an important consideration since trade bibliography for foreign Catholic titles has many gaps. Only a careful study of the titles will reveal the extensive scope of this annual list, as many unexpected items are included. *Catholic Documents* (London), for example, is to be found complete with the individual pronouncements in each issue listed. Cross reference to earlier cumulated volumes is a feature that saves much time in reference work.

INDEX TO RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL LITERATURE, ed. by Pamela W. Quiers. Chicago, American Theological Library Association, 1956. 114 p. \$7.50. A54-6085.

This second volume of the ATLA index covers the years 1953-1954. Thirty titles are indexed, at least four of which are Catholic. More bibliographical information should be given on these titles. Biblical matter is strongly in evidence, including *Biblica* and *Revue Biblique*. It is to be hoped that the editor will devise a system of direct entry to individual biblical books. Since the indexing was done on a cooperative basis, the editor is to be complimented on having produced a volume with a high degree of consistency. She is also well aware of the value of cross references, although "War See also Luther, Martin" is not a good example. Future plans call for doubling the number of titles indexed. With enough support the price could be reduced even after that increase. Binding is very good; printing is by offset. Recommended for Catholic universities and for those seminaries operating on more than a minimum curriculum.

JOSEPH SPRUG
Editor, C.P.I.

(Continued on page 413)

Catholic Periodical History . . .

(Continued from page 405)

The Tablet

Baltimore: 1889-1906?

The Catholic Reading Circle Review

Youngstown, O.: 1891-Mr 1906?

Monthly Bulletin of Current Literature for Catholic Readers

St. Paul: 1892-1893

Church Music

Philadelphia: D 1905-1909

The Catholic Choirmaster

Baltimore; Philadelphia; etc. F 1915?

The Classical Bulletin

Chicago; St. Louis: 1925-

Practical Stage Work

Milwaukee: Ag 1926-

The Catholic Periodical Index

New York: 1930-

The Book Survey

New York: Mr. 1931?

The Call Board

New York: 1931-

The Catholic Poetry Society of America

New York: Summer 1931-1933?

Liturgical Arts

Concord, N.H.; New York: O 1931-

Sheed and Ward's Own Trumpet

New York: 1934-

Spirit; a magazine of verse

New York: Mr. 1934

The Midwest Antiquarian

Dubuque: Autumn 1936-

The Catholic Bookman

Detroit: S 1937-Jl/Ag 1944

The Catholic Theatre

Washington: 1937-

Christian Social Art Quarterly

St. Mary's of the Woods, Ind.; etc.: D 1937-

Pamphlet Notes

Scranton: Ja 1939-D 1940

Best Sellers

Scranton: Ap 3, 1941-

Catholic Film and Radio Review

Los Angeles: 1941 -

Living Catholic Authors

Webster Grove, Mo.: 1941-

Between the Lines

Milwaukee: 1942-

(Continued on page 418)

CLA NEWS AND VIEWS

**BOOKS WE HAVE ALWAYS WITH US
ALL WE NEED IS MORE TIME TO READ!**

BY SISTER EDWARD, S.C.L.

Associate Librarian
Saint Mary College
Xavier, Kansas

MUCH OF THE SUCCESS of the Unit Chairmen's meeting in Louisville was undoubtedly due to the work of that indefatigable Coordinator of Units, Brother Arthur L. Goerd, S.M. In January Brother sent to all Unit Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, together with a third very inclusive questionnaire, the results of a questionnaire sent to officers in October.

Congratulations to Brother Arthur on his first, successful year and to all the officers installed at the National Conference. News of the Louisville convention appears elsewhere in this issue

CBW and Books Go Together . . .

Presentation of gold-inscribed copies of the *Book of Catholic Quotations* to all archbishops of the United States was Farrar, Strauss, and Cudahy's magnificent way of observing CBW.

In kingly gold with the coat-of-arms of the Georgian Court College there appeared in March "Notes and Views" containing reading lists, for Lent and other times, and quotes of such notables as Frank Sheed, Maud Adams, Sister Mary Grace, R.S.M. (TRENTON DIOCESAN Unit)

Commemorating both Catholic Bible Week and Catholic Book Week, the February 17-23 issue of *Library News* of Mt. St. Scholastica College, Atchison, Kansas, described some important sets of books and listed "books recently added." (MIDWEST Unit)

More About Books . . .

Expert consideration was given three signi-

ficant books at the March 23 meeting of the MINNESOTA-DAKOTA Unit at the Convent of the Visitation, St. Paul. Father Thomas J. Shanahan, Librarian, St. Paul Seminary, reviewed *The Splendor of the Church*, by Henri de Lubac, S.J.; Robert D. Lippert, Instructor in English, College of St. Thomas, presented *The Catholic Viewpoint on Race Relations*, by John LaFarge, S.J.; and Joseph W. Gabler, Assistant Professor of English, College of St. Thomas, considered John Courtney Murray's *Literature and Censorship* and Walter Kerr's *Criticism and Censorship*.

"New books—The Old Order Changeth" was the subject of Dr. Charles A. Hogan, Vice-Principal, Trenton High School, Trenton, New Jersey, at the TRENTON DIOCESAN Unit meeting, April 6, at the Catholic Lending Library. Sister M. Esther, R.S.M., Catholic High School, Phillisburg, New Jersey, contributor to the volume, considered *Beginnings: Prose and Verse*.

Cooperation . . .

The PHILADELPHIA AREA Unit is proud of its *Parish Library Handbook* and wishes to share copies with those interested in establishing parish libraries. Under the direction of Father Vincent P. Schneider, the Parish Library Committee has recorded information on the organization and management of a parish library and a basic list of books for first purchase.

With Mr. John Grey-Theriot, Secretary-Treasurer of the MICHIGAN Unit, as Chairman of the committee, the *Michigan Unit Directory*

is being completely revised. Mr. Frederick West and Miss Catherine Haughey are assisting.

Desiring to cooperate with the Minnesota Catholic Education Association in the improvement of school libraries, the MINNESOTA-DAKOTA Unit undertook to draw up plans for the entire conference of the MCEA, scheduled for September 23, 1957. The ten members of the CLA Committee on the MCEA Program, having met twice during February at the College of St. Thomas, submitted their tentative program to the Executive Committee of MCEA, March 2.

Authors Are Speakers . . .

Again Sister Mary Patrice, R.S.M. of the TRENTON Unit reports on the PHILADELPHIA Unit Catholic Author Luncheon and Autograph Party, February 16 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel: "Over 800 present . . . wonderful." Besides the luncheon addresses of George N. Shuster and Sister Maria del Rey, there were section meetings and exhibits.

Another distinguished author was the main speaker at the spring meeting of the MICHIGAN Unit at Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, April 6. Father Francis Beauchesne Thornton related his experiences in Rome and Spain while he was writing *Cross Upon Cross*, his biography of Pope Pius IX. These experiences, he declared, were "enormously humorous and deeply uplifting." The book vividly brings to life the warmly human side of this saintly pontiff too often remembered only in connection with the political struggles of his time. (*Newsletter*, February, 1957)

Western New York Takes a Bow . . .

Orchids to Sister M. Berenice, R.S.M.! The WESTERN NEW YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE is a big organization and should have a big program. Sister M. Berenice, Program Chairman, has provided a rich and rewarding one. A preview of the One-Day Library Institute, March 9, at the Bishop Colton High School, Buffalo, promised a Problem Clinic, under the leadership of Sister M. Norberta, Director, Department of Librarianship, Marywood College, Scranton, with representatives of college, hospital, high school, and elementary

schools from Pennsylvania and New York State; films and a talk on "Great Books for Little Readers" by Sister Frances Teresa, S.S.J., Professor of English, Nazareth College, Rochester; a panel on such problems as censorship, guidance material, and developmental reading; and finally problems of cooperation and recruitment for training of library technicians.

All that, plus a talk by Miss Anna C. Kennedy, Library Supervisor, University of the State of New York, and an address "Salacious Literature and its Influence on Young Readers," by Monsignor Sylvester J. Holbel, Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Buffalo.

Sister M. Berenice, Take a Bow!

"Books Not Ashamed of Christ" was the subject of a the CBW address given by Father Valentine Long, O.F.M., at the Bishop Timon Auditorium, February 24. Important names on the program also included the Most Reverend Joseph A. Burke, Bishop of Buffalo; the Most Reverend Leo R. Smith, Auxiliary Bishop of Buffalo; William T. O'Rourke, Chairman, WESTERN NEW YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE; Father Myron McCormick, O.F.M., General Chairman, CBW; Father Timothy Quinn, O.F.M., Principal, Timon High, and Reception Chairman; Sister M. Alveretta, R.S.M., Director, Mt. Mercy Academy Glee Club—and Sister M. Berenice, R.S.M., Program Chairman!

And it's the same Sister M. Berenice, R.S.M., Mercy Hospital, Buffalo, who is Chairman of the HOSPITAL SECTION, CLA. Her "Chairman's Message" in the March *Hospitaller* was unwittingly a magnificent tribute to her own enthusiasm and organizational ability.

Sister was also one of the speakers at the two-day Hospital Library Institute at St. John's University downtown college, Brooklyn, in February.

Incidentally, congratulations also to Miss Mary McNamara, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Editor of the *Hospitaller* for a very fine publication.

Accent on Elementary Libraries . . .

On distinctive letterhead Sister M. Antonine O.S.B., College of St. Scholastica, Duluth,

Membership Chairman, ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS LIBRARIES SECTION, invited interested CLA members to join the Section. Early in March Sister reminded potential members: "You are aware that the entire Association and professional librarianship will benefit if our Catholic school libraries and literature for children can be improved through the work of our Section."

This past year the Section drew up a Constitution, to be voted on in Louisville; planned the Section meeting for the national conference; and compiled the children's booklist for CBW. Next year they plan to increase membership and to study standards for elementary parochial school libraries.

At the winter meeting of the BROOKLYN-LONG ISLAND Unit, Sacred Heart School, Cambria Heights, the accent was on elementary school libraries. Sister M. Veronica, C.S.J. of Mt. Carmel School, Astoria, stressed organization; and Sister Bernadette of Lourdes, S.C., discussed functioning. Miss Kathleen Sheehan of Queens Borough Public Library, gave a story-telling demonstration.

Interest in Neophytes . . .

Following the lead of the GREATER NEW YORK Unit, a committee of the BROOKLYN-LONG ISLAND Unit is investigating the possibilities of developing a Student Library Assistant Guild (SLAG) for the Brooklyn-Long Island area. Members include Sister Rosaire, O.P., St. Agnes High School, Rockville Centre; Brother Cosmos, St. Francis Prep., and Brother Francis Willet, of Holy Cross High School, Bayside.

When sixty MICHIGAN Unit high school librarians met on December 1, at All Saints School, to discuss student library assistants, they decided not to attempt a separate organization of student assistants among Catholic schools, but to send delegates to SLAM (Student Library Assistant Association of Michigan.)

In the Grand Rapids and Muskegon area COSLA (Catholic Organization of Library Assistants) has been functioning for the past three years, meeting four times a year. It is governed by a constitution which entitles each school to a representative officer; the presidency rotates among the schools. Each member school

carries on its own program, publicizing the project of the year. This year the objective was "To encourage greater interest in Catholic literature."

Whether to give or not to give academic credit was also discussed by the high school librarians. Though the group did not favor giving credit, they decided "it would be an advantage to mark the record of a student who was actually a recruit for the library profession." (MICHIGAN Unit Newsletter, February, 1957)

Last Words . . .

Just received a note from Sister M. Denis, Chairman, SCRANTON DIOCESAN Unit, announcing that Mr. Alphonse Trezza will be the speaker at the spring meeting at Marywood College. One wonders how the Executive Secretary of CLA and Editor of the CLW, overwhelmed with the work of Catholic Book Week, mid-winter meeting, membership renewal, conference planning, and the CLW, can find the quiet even to collect his thoughts for a talk.

May the summer months mean for him and for all over-busy librarians some undisturbed hours to enjoy some of the precious books they have been hoping to read. God love you all!

Book Talk for Professional . . .

(Continued from page 410)

LIBRARY MANUAL, edited by the Library Staff, Villanova University Library. 2d ed. Villanova, Pa.: The Library, 1957. 53 p. \$1.25.

So that Villanova students might use the library facilities with "the greatest ease and profit," their library staff has prepared a thorough and attractive manual for their aid. The manual is divided into thirteen lessons with a handy work sheet for each section; the material treated covers the important and basic features that will develop well-instructed library patrons. The reference books are treated by subject approach, which should make for more stimulating teaching and easier study; however, some subjects (science, business, etc.) are not discussed. Spiral binding facilitates using the manual and there are many helpful illustrations and samples. The guide is a worthwhile purchase for the shelves or for use in developing your own library instruction syllabus.—Reverend Vincent Negherbon, T.O.R., St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.

From One Cataloger To Another

by OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.

Research Cataloger
Catholic University of America

The Union Catalog in Slow Motion

With January, 1956, the Library of Congress *Author Catalog* (or *Books: Authors*) embarked upon becoming a more expanded union catalog, and is now published under the title, *The National Union Catalog; a Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries*.

In order to form some idea of the progress of this new tool the letters "A" and "B" (covering 25 p. out of 228 p.) were checked for all entries in the *November* issue. They include a total of 671 titles or main entries, for which the breakdown is as follows:

- 510 LC printed cards for LC titles
- 125 LC printed cards for non-LC titles
- 36 titles reported by other American libraries

In addition there are 301 cross references, covering name references and references from joint author, editor, etc., to the main entry. Thirty LC printed cards also show additional locations.

For the 671 main entries the breakdown by imprint date is as follows:

- LC printed cards for LC titles
 - 260 with 1956 imprint
 - 125 with 1955 imprint
 - 74 with 1954 imprint
 - 51 undated, but presumably within the 1954-56 range
- LC printed cards for non-LC titles
 - 60 with 1956 imprint
 - 49 with 1955 imprint
 - 16 with 1954 imprint

The 36 titles from other American libraries are all 1956 imprints.

That only 36 of the 671 entries are "titles reported by other American libraries" is hardly impressive at this date, since they constitute only 5.4 per cent of the total. Another sampling under the letters "D" and "M" in the *December*

issue (also 228 p.) showed 50 titles reported by other American libraries in a total of 609 entries, or 8.2 per cent of the total, still unimpressive when one recalls that the subscription rate for 1956 was increased 70 per cent (from \$100 to \$170), precisely to cover the service for titles reported by other American libraries, including additional locations. (According to the original plan the estimated costs of annual subscriptions in 1958 and thereafter will be \$245.)

The somewhat bulkier issue is partly accounted for by the cross references. The name references are brief, but the references from joint author or editor to the main entry are sometimes four or five lines in length, even reaching eight lines. An added-entry reference repeats the information from the main catalog entry up to the collation, occasionally including also a note, as the transliterated title note.

The annual cumulation will include all LC titles cataloged during the year, regardless of imprint date, as heretofore.

The entire *November* issue was also checked for titles reported by the Catholic University of America, namely, for the Farmington and other foreign titles and for Catholic University dissertations. Examination of LC editing for these titles discloses some inconsistencies in policy, apparently varying from individual to individual doing the editing. Some changes and deletions are rather questionable. Definitely deplorable is the editing of unpublished dissertations. For these the Catholic University had always supplied the proper information with a "Typescript" note. This note was retained in only one instance, deleted in over twenty, thus giving the erroneous impression that typed-copy dissertations are published works.

Nothing Slow About CPI

Yours truly happened to be in the office of the *Catholic Periodical Index* when the January, 1957, copies arrived from the printer, ready for distribution. According to the wall calendar the day was January 15. The January issue including indexing from October 1 to December 31.

Now, really, that is going some. Remember it means having carefully analyzed the articles, typed the headings and entries, prepared the cross references, arranged the cards, followed by

photographing, printing, assembling, stapling the finished copy—all that completed two weeks after the dates of the latest periodical indexed. In another week most subscribers will have copies on their desks. Need we add that we feel proud of our CPI editorship and management?

In addition to prompt delivery, which is in itself an important factor for satisfying and retaining subscribers, there are other reasons for being pleased with CPI. The indexing is well done, thorough and precise, with good choice of headings, clear and convenient arrangement, useful cross references. As an index it is easy to consult, and reliable. Almost every issue contains some new ideas, always with the service of the user in mind. The extensive and up-to-date material on papal documents is a gem in itself. Preparation of the papal documents entries demands interest, comprehension, concentration and patience. The fact that it is done proves that it can be done. We have reason to feel proud of our CPI.

O Beato Angelicol

Since the year 1955 marked the fifth centenary of the death of Fra Angelico, also known as Beato Angelico, it might presumably have provided a convenient occasion for the Library of Congress to change its form of entry for this esteemed artist to the acceptable form of his name. The Library of Congress enters him under "Fiesole, Giovanni da." "Fiesole" is a place name, in this instance not his place of birth but the location of his monastery. "Giovanni" was his name in religion. His secular name was "Guido di Pietro." "Fra Angelico" is the name by which he has been known to posterity, and is the form of name almost invariably seen on the title page of books regardless of language.

He is entered under the form "Angelico, Fra" by such authorities as: *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Catholic Encyclopedia*, *Enciclopedia Cattolica*, *Espasa*, *Buchberger's Lexikon*, as well as by *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, the CBI, the CPI, and *Romig's Guide to Catholic Literature*. The British Museum enters him under "Giovanni, da Fiesole," which at least is a correct form of personal name.

It is hardly in accordance with ALA rules or any other cataloguing rules to enter an individual under a place name. One does not,

for example, enter Francis of Assisi under "Assisi," or Benedict of Nursia or of Monte Cassino under either "Nursia" or "Monte Cassino." The LC "Fiesole" form is another example of a chance form of name entry. Long experience with LC name entries brings one in contact with an amazing number of chance forms for name entries. The category of saints' names in the LC catalog is replete with such illustrations. Yet, because they have appeared in print, LC will claim that these entries have been "established." One wonders whether that cannot be considered a somewhat naive confusion of the terms "used" and "established." If established, by what rules and authorities, it may be asked.

It is recommended that libraries enter the Florentine artist under "Angelico, Fra," with references from "Giovanni da Fiesole, O.P." and from "Guido di Pietro." If a reference is also made from "Fiesole, Giovanni da," it would only be because the Library of Congress has unfortunately put that erroneous form in print.

THE THEOLOGY LIBRARY

Edited by A. M. Henry, O.P.

INTRODUCTION TO THEOLOGY (I)

The sources of the Christian faith. \$5.95.

GOD AND HIS CREATION (II)

The existence of God, Creation and Divine Government, in terms of modern problems. \$6.50.

MAN AND HIS HAPPINESS (III)

Voluntary acts and passions, virtues and vices, law and grace. Just out. 460 pp. \$6.50.

VIRTUES AND STATES OF LIFE (IV)

The particulars of human activity, including a long-awaited theology of States of Life. Just out. 792 pp. \$8.75.

Inspired by the great synthesis of St. Thomas Aquinas, forty-one theologians have teamed up to give us a projected six-volume Theology Library. Translated under Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C., Notre Dame.

Fides Publishers Association

Chicago 19, Illinois

Talking Shop

by RICHARD J. HURLEY

Associate Professor, Children's Literature,
Catholic University of America

This is our last bit of brain fodder for the present school year and the days and deeds at the Louisville Convention will now be history. We hope this column has pushed ahead the cause of school libraries and let us thank those who wrote wise and otherwise during the past months. Why not resolve to do your bit by TALKING SHOP during 1957-8:

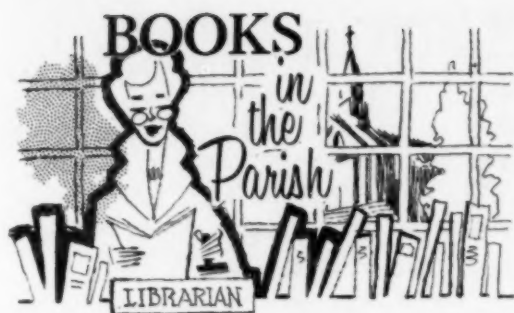
We are glad to endorse the Newberry and Caldecott awards although the latter leaves us slightly cold. Virginia Sorensen's *MIRACLES OF MAPLE HILL* (Harcourt, 180 p., \$2.95) is a splendid book of a family which finds peace of mind and security back on grandmother's farm in Pennsylvania. There is a deep Christian feeling of being our neighbor's keeper and an emphasis upon simple virtues. Buy it—also the author is a librarian! *A TREE IS NICE* (Harper \$2.50; library edition \$3.25) has Marc Simont as its illustrator and Caldecott recipient. A picture book, it portrays the value of a tree to play in, give shade, for beauty and the like. Runnersup for the Newbery are *Old Yeller*, *House of Sixty Fathers*, *Mr. Justice Holmes*, *Corn Grows Ripe*, *Black Fox of Lorne*. We heartily endorse these also except for the *Corn Grows Ripe* which we have not read. "Okey" is written after the Caldecott runnersup—*Mr. Penny's Racehorse*, *1 is One*, *Gillespie and the Guards*, and *Lion*. We are still looking forward to an award for an outstanding Catholic juvenile.

Professional literature is represented by the ALA's *THE SCHOOL LIBRARY SUPERVISOR*, a Report of an Institute on School Library Supervision held at the University of Illinois Library School two years ago. While much of the report is pretty much for public school consumption, the chapter on censorship is refreshing in that the need for this is recognized, rather than the supine "rejection" theory of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom. The material on evaluation will prove of value. School adminis-

trators would profit by noting that such a study exists because the hope of the development of Catholic school libraries is in the awareness that we need diocesan school library supervisors and centralized library agencies. In spite of the over-optimistic editorial in the February issue of CLW, we are losing educated Catholic children with each graduation—nonliterate, not illiterate! Our orchid for the month goes to Helen Ferris, veteran editor-in-chief of the Junior Literary Guild for her article on "Johnny Will Read, If—" in the December Vassar Alumnae Bulletin (which we don't read). But it is available free as a reprint from Doubleday & Co. We suggest these lists: Doris Gates, *HELPING YOUR CHILD DISCOVER BOOKS* (57 W. Grand Ave. Chicago 11 50c) Library Journal's *GROWING UP WITH BOOKS* (62 W. 45th St. N.Y. 36 10c) Virginia Kirkus' *READING IS FUN* (317 W. 4th St. N.Y. 14 35c). Congratulations also to Compton's for its 1957 *HIGHLIGHTS OF ONE YEAR'S PROGRAM OF CONTINUOUS REVISION AND BUILDING*. While we have mentioned previously the author-illustrator record from Doubleday, a release brings the further information that you should write to LouAnn Gaeddert, Publicity, Doubleday Junior Books, 575 Madison Ave. N.Y. 22. The only cost is that of returning it insured for \$10. A portfolio of pictures of the authors and illustrators will be sent to those using the record and both can be kept for two or three weeks. It is good to see your home town doing something and we bestow golden crowns upon the librarian and teachers of St. Mary's Academy, Little Falls, N.Y. for the fine pictures of Catholic Book Week activity in the community's daily paper. This is the kind of publicity our Catholic schools and youngsters need.

Just to keep you from forgetting us, we would like to offer this idea as a project for a Unit, Section, group, etc. We need a list of Catholic juvenile authors and illustrators with a short biographical note as to their lives and literary contributions. While it is evident from the catalogs of Kenedy, Bruce, Sheed & Ward, from the religious and clergy and from Romig who are or not one of us, I am sure that many others are unknowns and others fail to appear in the usual biographical sources and are question marks. VanStockum, Weber, Carr, Roth-

(Continued on page 420)



by
SISTER MARIE INEZ, C.S.J.

Librarian
College of St. Catherine
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

A CO-OP—If you are a parish librarian or if you are interested in reading and books in the home, this page is for you. Through this page the Catholic Library Association will try to give you the help you need and want. But remember, a road runs both ways. We will want to know what *you* would like to see in this column. Direct your inquiries to the editor, Sister Marie Inez at the College of Saint Catherine, Saint Paul 5, Minnesota. Let us make this a "co-op." That is the only way it will work.

THE KNOW-HOW—In 1956 Catherine A. Short wrote an excellent series for this column on establishing, furnishing and servicing a parish library. If you missed the articles try to borrow copies of *The Catholic Library World* or try to purchase back issues of the magazine. What was said was fundamental and you will want to refer to the articles many times. We will not repeat what has been said but we will try to continue the work so well carried on thus far by others.

Two CLA units that we know of, the Philadelphia Unit and the Minnesota-Dakota Unit, have published parish library manuals, and there may be others that have not come to our attention. At the Louisville convention it was suggested that the Parish Library Section appoint a committee to study the existing manuals and prepare one manual that would combine the best features of all. If your Unit or parish library has any handbook that has proved useful will you please send a copy to Mr. Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Secretary? We would like to

get at the work this year and we cannot without your cooperation. In the meantime if you want a copy of either of the two manuals already prepared write to Mr. Trezza for the Philadelphia Area manual or to Sister Marie Inez for the Minnesota-Dakota manual.

THE NEWS—There was a lively crowd of parish librarians at the Louisville meeting and they "carried the day." They petitioned the Association for section status and this was granted. What does it mean? Principally it means that parish librarians can be assured of more time on the national program and that in turn means work. Leading the way will be Miss Helen Tierney (709 East Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee 2), who was elected Chairman of the section for the coming year, and Mrs. Gerard Brunelle (1137 Oak Avenue, Chicago), who was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect.

Communication, however, remains the basic problem of a group so widespread as a national association, but it is a problem that the parish library group is determined to lick. The editor of this column has agreed to begin by getting in contact with the parish library organization of every unit. How can this be done?

It would help if the Chairman of each CLA Unit would send on a postal card the name and address of the person in the Unit who leads the parish library group. Please address this information to me. From that point Mrs. P. J. Bridges (728 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois), Mrs. George Wendt (910 Reba Place, Evanston) and Mrs. Therese Lawrence (199 San Francisco Boulevard, San Anselmo, California) who have agreed to assist, will make plans for a network of communication that will keep us informed of one another's ideas and activities and will help us work together.

THE FUTURE—"The New Woman," as described by Father Joseph H. Fichter in *America*, April 20 (and quoted by *Time*, April 29), is "residentially more mobile" and should be ready to assist the pastor in parish work for among other things there are "parish libraries to be maintained. . . ." This is an article that all Catholics, men and women, will not want to miss—whether you agree with all that Father Fichter

(Continued on page 420)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

LIBRARIAN:

For Jesuit High School for boys in a suburb of Rochester, N.Y. Entirely new school. Salary range \$3,500 to \$7,200. Social security, Hospitalization, Group Life Insurance, Retirement benefits. Apply Rev. James R. Barnett, S.J., McQuaid Jesuit High School, 1800 Clinton Avenue South, Rochester 18, N.Y.

ACQUISITION LIBRARIAN:

L.S. Degree and two years experience in acquisitions minimum. Reorganize and develop department preparatory for new building to be started in summer. Salary open. Write: James V. Jones, St. Louis University Library, 221 N. Grand, St. Louis 3, Missouri.

CATALOGER:

Man or woman, with M.S.L.S. or equivalent and ability for and interest in advancement to increasing responsibilities. Some knowledge of foreign languages necessary and some experience. Faculty status, one-month vacation, beautiful new building in residential neighborhood; starting salary \$4,000-\$5,000 depending on qualifications. Write Director, University of Detroit Library, 4001 W. McNichols Road, Detroit 21, Michigan.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIAN:

Private Jesuit boys' school of 900 students. L.S. degree required. Good hours and salary with liberal vacation. Start fall semester of 1957. Send brochure of training and experience to Rev. Donald L. Krisch, S.J., Principal, Canisius High School, 1180 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 9, New York.

PUBLISHERS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL MAGAZINES:

Has opening for trained librarian to take full charge of specialized editorial library in elementary education field. Candidates should have thorough knowledge of Catholic doctrine and practice, interest in current affairs, degree in Library Science or library experience. Opening must be filled by June 15, Send personal history, transcript of credits to BOX A3.

LIBRARIAN:

Catholic Liberal Arts College. Man or woman with M.S.L.S. or equivalent, some experience, ability to assume responsibility of and direct library of men's college.

Starting salary \$4500 and up, dependent on qualifications. Faculty status and increments.

Write—Dean of Studies, Loyola College
4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore 10, Md.

Catholic Periodical History . . .

(Continued from page 410)

- Books on Trial
Chicago: Ap 1942-
- Junior Books
Notre Dame, Ind.: Ja 1944-1947?
- The Catholic Journalist
New York: 1945-
- Folia
New York: Ja 1946-
- CBA Newsletter
Wilmington, Del.: 1948-
- Renascence
Milwaukee: Autumn, 1948-
- The Catholic Artist
New York: 1950-

1957 ELECTION RESULTS

Vice-President (President-Elect):

Brother Arthur Goerdts, S.M., Librarian, William Cullen McBride High School, St. Louis 13, Mo.

Executive Council:

Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M., Librarian, Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Victor A. Schaefer, Librarian, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

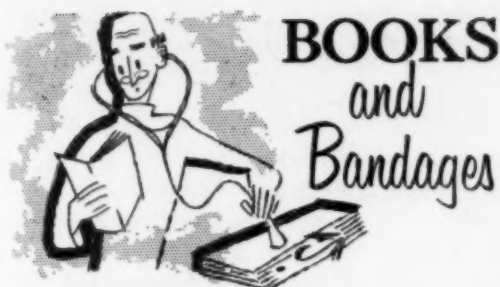
Appointments to Executive Council:

To fill unexpired term of Mary Dempsey (resigned).

Brother Arthur Goerdts, S.M. (elected Vice President).

Eleanor McCann, Librarian, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Rev. Francis X. Canfield, Librarian, Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit 6, Mich.



by CATHERINE O'DAY HOLLIS

Librarian, Mercy Central School of
Nursing, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Conventions Are Stimulating

You'll never know until you attend a convention how very satisfactory it is both for your professional and personal life to meet and get to know others in your profession and discuss all the things which have been problems to you.

Perhaps a Sister in another situation has solved a problem that you are just becoming aware of. How simple then just to try the method Sister has made for resolving this particular problem and see if it won't help in your situation.

Another item of most satisfactory significance are the friends you meet and the contacts you make at the convention. Suppose you are missing a periodical. How convenient it is to drop a card to a friend you met at the National Catholic Library Convention and ask if she has a copy or knows of someone who has. Doesn't that sound good? In some cases you can complete a file of periodicals which have been missing for some time in just this way.

Also at each conference the Hospital Section members plan special events just for the members of that section.

To take a look at the social events of the last few conventions one can see: At the Milwaukee convention the members of the hospital section were guests of the Will Ross Company who chartered a bus and took the group to Holy Hill, Wisconsin as a special treat. The group visited and enjoyed the scenery, the pleasant chats with other hospital librarians and this was climaxed by the lovely vista surrounding the shrine and the shrine itself on the highest part of the land in that area.

At the convention in Boston a year later a whole series of hospitality events were planned for the members of the hospital section. One

day the Massachusetts General Medical Librarians invited the group to visit and served tea after showing us through that historical medical library. The following afternoon we were guests at the Boston College of Nursing where another delicious repast was served by the librarians there. Other memorable plans were carried out at Boston which was the most ambitious program which we will have in some time.

The Louisville convention this year was just as filled with southern hospitality as you will ever read about. The librarians in hospital libraries had planned a grand program, had put up an excellent exhibit and in general were welcoming us with the utmost charm. The tours planned were enjoyed by most of the members of the convention, and on Thursday afternoon we visited Bardstown, My Old Kentucky Home, St. Joseph's Cathedral with its lovely paintings and historical background and also visited the Trappist monastery at Gethsemani and later stopped at Nazareth College and Motherhouse, all seven buses.

Lest you think by this resume that the social life takes precedence over the intellectual, let me assure you that that is not the case. At the same conventions mentioned above, a panel of experts spoke at the Milwaukee convention on many different aspects of hospital library work. These speeches have since been printed in several well known periodicals. The *Nursing Outlook* of March 1956 had an article by Sr. Mary Brendan on the information file, and the July 1956 copy had an article on accreditation by Miss Hazel Goff. Miss Helen Yast's talk was printed in the *Hospital Book Guide* of A.L.A. Mrs. Lois Miller spoke on classification and Sister Jane Marie gave an excellent talk at another session. Sister has since received honors for her work in the library field.

The Boston Convention will go down in history as the most ambitious program of the hospital section with its excellent exhibits and a program full of fine material for all types of hospital libraries. Miss Ewens of the Bruce publishing house was the guest speaker at the hospital librarian's luncheon. Other speakers included: Miss Mary McNamara of Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit who gave an excellent talk on public relations and the hospital librarian, Dr. Rosenbloom gave a talk on "Heavenly Mail Call"

and Miss Marie Farrell spoke on the reference service the librarians give to the faculty. The climax of that convention was when His Excellency Archbishop Richard Cushing spoke on hospital libraries.

The convention at Louisville was filled with good ideas and covered with various areas in hospital library work. The Problem Clinic with Sister Leonilda was very well conducted and included speeches on Patients Library Work, Administration, and Nursing School. The buzz sessions were timed and fun to get into, and the clinic ended after the discussion period. Miss Marguerite Gima, Mrs. Cierley, Miss Lazona, and Sister John Francis were the members of that clinic. In the afternoon a Panel under the direction of Sr. Teresa Louise, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota gave an excellent program. The V.A. Hospital was represented, the Public Health Hospital and nursing education with Mrs. Mildred Kearns, Mr. James Graves and Sister Mary Isadore, Lennon as panel members.

Rev. John Flanigan of the Catholic Hospital Association gave a speech on "The Import of Hospital Libraries to the Hospital as a Whole" which was exceptionally interesting.

The next convention will be at Buffalo, New York. We are assured of a wholehearted welcome to Buffalo, and the plans for that convention are already under way. To those members of the Catholic Library Association and especially the members of the Hospital Section, we urge you to make your plans to attend the Buffalo convention April 7-11, 1958.

Talking Shop . . .

(Continued from page 416)

ery are examples. Not that we judge books solely on such a basis because any good book is a Catholic book and in such non-Catholics as Vance Doris Gates, and Howard Pease we find ready understanding. But why not give our fellow Catholics a boost—if only we know who they are! Perhaps this column could be a clearing house for this activity. What do you think? And so a happy summer reading all those books you have wanted to during the school year.

Newman Press . . .

(Continued from page 386)

be ready in the Fall: *A History of Civilization* compiled by Thomas J. Neill and *Readings in Cosmology* by Henry J. Koren. These will be produced in paper covers at an average list price of \$1.95. At the same time, Newman is starting a series of booklets, "Woodstock Papers." The first two entries, scheduled for the Fall of 1957, are *A Catholic Primer of the Ecumenical Movement* written by Rev. Gustave Weigel, S.J. and *The Divine Maternity* by Rev. Walter Burghardt, S.J. These booklets are designed to sell for 95 cents and are expected to reach a wide market among all of those who are interested in good, popular theology presented attractively.

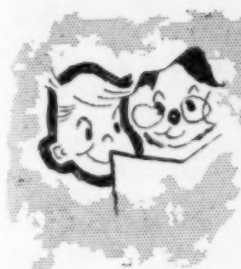
This then is a picture of The Newman Press at work with a brief look at its background. If the firm can continue to progress as a publisher along the lines it has already started, it will consider itself very fortunate. Its only objective is to play a humble role in what we shall call, for want of a better term, the apostolate of Catholic literature.

Books in the Parish . . .

(Continued from page 417)

has to say or not. So with this look to the future the plans for the coming columns are these: one devoted to the subject of controversial books in a parish library; one giving suggestions of books on marriage and family life and another devoted to the topic of teen-agers. These have been perennial questions in parish library work and ones that never grow old. Another issue will discuss ways of working through other parish organizations to stimulate interest in reading good books and following that, a plan will be presented for giving book talks at parish gatherings. In each column there will be a few titles that are "safe" to add to any parish library. They may not be the latest books or the "best-sellers," but they will always be the best there is.

Here are three wonderful adult novels about children: *Goodbye my Lady*, by James Street (Lippincott); *A Grand Man*, by Catherine Cookson (Macmillan); and *An Episode of Sparrows*, by Rumer Godden (Viking).



Children's BOOKS

by ETHNA SHEEHAN

Superintendent of Work With Children, Queens
Borough Public Library, Jamaica, New York

EYRE, Katherine W. *Children of Light*; illus.
by Arthur Marokvia. 1957. Lippincott. \$2.75.

An imaginative re-telling of the remarkable story of the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The hero of this little book is Dulla, an Arab foundling who gets a job herding goats across the Wilderness with a young Bedouin named adh-Dhib. It is adh-Dhib who discovers the treasure cave and Dulla is full of amazement at his young master's trading ability. There is a good deal of atmosphere and not a little character study woven into the story. Dulla is an ignorant little pagan at the beginning. In spite of himself he is impressed by the reverence of the Bedouins toward Allah. Later he sees how the Syrian and Jewish scholars revere the scrolls which are the legacy of the Essenes—the Children of Light. Then Dulla himself is in danger he discovers that God keeps the lowliest of His creatures in His care. Ages 9-11. (Catholic Ch. Bk. Club Sel. for June)

E.S.

FLETCHER, David. *Confetti for Cortorelli*;
illus. by George Thompson. 1957. Pantheon.
\$2.75.

Angelo was happy enough living with Pippo Bertoni and his family in Syracuse in the sunny island of Sicily. But there were times when it was inconvenient to be an orphan living on charity. One of these times was Carnival time. For every child with loving parents tried to dress up in costume on this wonderful occasion. The story describes what happened the Carnival season the Bertonis left Angelo in Signora Cortorelli's care, and how Angelo worked in various ways to obtain a most amazing costume. A loving picture of Sicilian life for ages 8-11.

E.S.

JESSUP, Ronald. *The Wonderful World of
Archaeology*; illus. by Noman Battershill.
1956. Garden City. \$2.95.

Records concerning our past, from 23,000 B.C. to 1200 A.D. are skillfully illustrated and described,

with the help of diagrams by the Isotype Institute. The two techniques that an archeologist must use are stressed; i.e. "critical observation and extreme care in recording." This is an oversize book for ages 9-13.

CORDELIA MITCHELL

JOHNSON, Margaret S. *Megan, a Welsh
Corgi*; illus. by the author. 1957. Morrow.
\$2.25.

After many changes and some misfortunes a little dog from Wales finds a happy home on a Colorado ranch. Large print and numerous illustrations in the familiar Johnson manner. Ages 7-9.

PATRICIA GILMARY

LAVELLE, Elise. *The Man Who Was Chosen*;
illus. photographs. 1957. Whittlesey. \$2.75.

The beginning chapters of this biography of Pope Pius the Twelfth are somewhat sugary. However, as the journalist-author advances into the adult life of her subject her touch becomes firm and sure. This is the well-documented account of the achievements of a powerful statesman who managed to keep the heart of a child, and whose soul burns with love and sympathy for the victims of injustice. An inspiring book for ages 9-14.

PATRICIA GILMARY

LODER, Dorothy. *The Land and People of
Belgium*; illus. by photographs. 1957. Lip-
pincott. \$2.75.

A new volume in the popular *Portraits of the Nations* series. Treats of the people—Flemings and Walloons—their characteristics, customs, occupations, amusements, art, literature, sports. Describes the life in city and country, and devotes much space to the colorful and deeply involved history of this well-named "Cockpit of Europe." For ages 9-13. (Cath. Ch. Bk. Club selection for May.)

E.S.

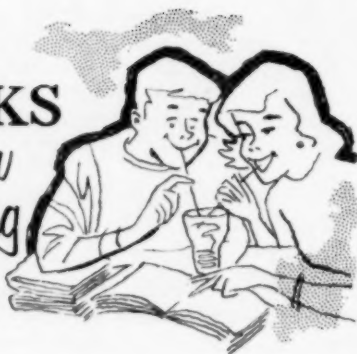
MAGARET, Helene. *The Head on London
Bridge*. 1956. Bruce. \$2.95.

An absorbing account of the career of Thomas More who chose the law as his profession and rose to become Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry Eighth. This is the story of a loving father, a kindly gentlemen, a saintly servant of the people of London and of his king. Religious conviction pervades this book, but it is always logical and never needlessly obtrusive. In these modern days of confused loyalties and cowardly compromise we need true stories of men and women who stood four-square for principle in spite of sophistry. For ages 10-14.

PATRICIA GILMARY

(Continued on page 424)

BOOKS for Young People



by

SISTER M. BERNICE, F.S.P.A.

English Teacher, Marycliff High School
Spokane, Washington

CHAPIN, John. *The Book of Catholic Quotations*; compiled from approved sources, ancient, medieval and modern. 1073 p. 56-11061. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. \$8.50.

This book would be a valuable reference for any teenager. Constantly librarians have requests for quotations appropriate to a certain situation. Comparable to the well-used Bartlett's *Book of Quotations*, this volume would be a valuable asset to the high school or to the home library. Though 10,400 quotations are included on a variety of subjects covering proverbs, excerpts from poems, papal pronouncements and prayers from the Ordinary of the Mass, material is easily accessible because of the dictionary type form arranged according to subject matter. Subject and author indexes are included.

De WOHL, Louis. *The Crusader*. 448 p. 56-10807. Lippincott. \$3.95.

A practiced writer has painted a magnificent picture of the turbulent Europe of the sixteenth century in which an amazing young man saved the Christian world from the Muslims in the battle of Lepanto.

In an era in which heresy was rampant, wickedness and piety existed side by side, and sins of pride and conquest were being committed widely, De Wohl has brought us close to the handsome last son of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Because of the circumstances of his birth, this son spent his childhood in a peasant hunt. When he came to the Spanish court he managed to stay unaffected by the luxury, the violence and the treachery of the court. Especially to be commended is the emphasis put on Don Juan's loyalty to the Church. As with his earlier books, young adults will enjoy De Wohl's latest one.

HARTNETT, Cynthia. *Stars of Fortune*. 256 p. 56-10269 G. P. Putnam's. \$3.

According to the author, an old ballad exists which tells how Elisabeth I was once hidden in a dark niche at Sulgrave Manor during the reign of Mary Tudor. This home was the manor belonging to George Washington's ancestors in Northamptonshire.

Using this type bit of legend, the author fashions a story of sixteenth century intrigue. Set in this pleasant home, full of activities, Laurence Washington's ten children grew up. Especially significant were the mysterious comings and goings of Robert and Laurence.

These older sons were secret partisans of the young Princess Elisabeth, ready to risk captivity, or even to meet death to deliver her from her prison at Woodstock a few miles away. Francis, a younger brother, became involved in their intrigue. Though anxious for adventure, but unable to keep a secret, Francis brings about the climax. Though the story has a lively start it moves slowly for a time then comes to a satisfying ending.

A good picture is given of the customs of the day. The characters are convincing. Black and white drawings by the author help to interpret the text. A "Family tree" shows the relationship of the Washington family to America's first president. This book originally printed in England, is now available in an American edition.

IRWIN, Keith Gordon. *The Romance of Writing*. 160 p. 56-14207. Viking. \$3.75.

For history shelves and for reading for pleasure this is a fascinating report of field research and book research of the evolution of writing. Historical background sets the stage for this development. The straightforward manner in which the subject is presented will appeal to both adolescents and adults. Born on an Illinois farm in 1885, Keith Gordon Irwin has devoted his long and active life to teaching, first in high school then in college.

Very early he began to note interesting things in nature and science about which he wrote and illustrated articles. He reconstructed on a small scale an Egyptian balance, made papyrus from pith of cornstalks, fashioned clay cylinders for some cuneiform writing. All of this led him to wonder why the Phoenicians did not produce the alphabet way of writing for 25 centuries after the Egyptians and Chaldeans had done their writing. That led to a study of languages. After about fifteen years of working with the material, *The Romance of Writing* developed.

JUDSON, Clara Ingram. *Mr. Justice Holmes*; illus. by Robert Todd. 192 p. 56-11218. Follett. \$3.

Chosen by the Thomas A. Edison Foundation as the best book contributing to the character development of young people in the 1956 Book Awards, *Mr. Justice Holmes* gives evidence of the usual thoroughness and selectivity as shown by Mrs. Judson in her earlier

books. In an unforced narrative style, she presents a vivid and human portrait of a great American Justice. His personal life, his career and public service are suitably balanced. A juvenile format is to be regretted, but the book will be appreciated in spite of this handicap. Mrs. Judson is the author of a number of outstanding biographies for young adults.

LISITSKY, Genevieve Helen; illus. by C. B. Falls. *Four Ways of Being Human*. 303-. 56-14304. Viking. \$4.50.

The book opens with an introductory discussion of the science of anthropology and the values of anthropological study. The author describes the diverse cultures of four extant primitive societies: the Semang, A Negroito tribe of the Malayan tropical rain forest; the Polar Eskimos of the northern icecap; the Polynesian Maoris of New Zealand; and the Hopi Indians of the Arizona desert country. Geographical background origins, social organizations, daily life, customs, religious beliefs, and artistic developments are traced. The author shows how each group has developed a successful way of being human. This book might serve as an introduction to cultural anthropology.

LUDDEN, Allen. *Plain Talk for Women Under 21*. 177 p. 56-9344. Dodd. \$2.75.

This is a companion volume to the author's earlier book for boys. Here is a disarming sensible, straightforward, big brother talk with girls on such topics as going steady of which he disapproves, pick up dates—also disapproves, managing a reckless driver, educating, kissing on dates (doesn't condemn it) and marrying at seventeen.

Though moral implications do not enter into the discussions, the book indicates he knows people well—and knows how to talk to them. The author is a radio and TV broadcaster. Though at times his language is slangy, he bases his direct encouraging statements on the fundamental principles of respect for each other.

FRANCIS, Sister Mary, P.C. *A Right to Be Merry*. 210 p. 56-9528. Sheed and Ward. \$3.

Particularly apt is this title, taken as it is from *The Book of Margery Kempe*, that unusual fifteenth-century Englishwoman to whom Our Lord appeared assuring her of her "right to be merry."

The book is concerned with the way of life of the Poor Clare nun, explaining in fourteen chapters the enclosure, poverty and prayer. The sensitivity and insight in the chapters on the Rule of the Gospel, the vows daily order, and the Extern Sisters cause these chapters to be vibrant with life. Young people will profit by the high dedication of the author. Especially useful for all readers is the chapter showing the relationship between the cloistered and the active communities.

MORISON, Samuel Eliot. *The Story of the Old Colony of New Plymouth*. 303-. 56-8893. Knopf. \$3.50.

The author, an eminent historian and ancestor of Priscilla Alden, describes the life in the Plymouth Colony in an episodic narrative. Factual information is authenticated through quotations from original journals and explanatory footnotes. Occasionally a good comparison is made with quotations from original journals. Equally good comparisons are made between Plymouth government and communism and democracy.

Here is a history written as it should be—direct, spirited, amusing—lively as life itself. It is a sympathetic study by a master story-teller. This book was chosen by the Thomas A. Edison Foundation as the best book "portraying America's past" in the Young People's Book Award contest for 1956.

PHILLIPS, Mary Mary (Geisler). *Makers of Honey*; illus. by Elizabeth Burckmyer. 163 p. 56-6285. Crowell. \$2.50.

The fascinating description of the life of the honey-bee with illustrations in scratchboard technique, which are both decorative and explicit biologically, is told in this delightful book. Many books on bees are available today, but this one makes a high mark. It is simple, authoritative and interesting. The beekeeper will find it profitable reading and readers of a wide range will be fascinated by the highly entertaining descriptions.

SCHOOR, Gene. *Joe Di Maggio*. 192 p. 56-10455. Messner. \$2.95.

For the reluctant reader in the junior-senior high school, books by Gene Schoor fulfill a need. Though they are strictly for the hero worshiper they will lead boys into books. The author concentrates on Di Maggio's professional rather than personal life as he traces the outfielder's difficulties from his San Francisco sand-lot days through his major-league career with the New York Yankees. It is a bit less adulatory than the authors' earlier biographies. *The Pee Wee Reese Story* was the last book before *Joe Di Maggio*.

SKELTON, Peter, compiler; illus. by Albert Orbaan. *Animals All*. 253 p. 56-10217. Day. \$1.75.

Some of the best known authors in the field of animals are found in this volume. Included are such writers as Ernest Thompson Seton, Jack London, Albert Terhune and "Elephant Bill" Williams. The latter writes the introduction. The stories are colorful, exciting and exhilarating. The animals include tales of dogs, cats, porcupines, squirrels, zebras, horses, elephants, falcons, cats, elephants and even bees. Descriptions are always true to nature and never descend to personifications. Boys will especially enjoy this book, although it will have an appeal for girls and for adults.

TOOZE, Ruth. *America*. 31 p. 56-14126. Viking. \$2.

Ruth Tooze is a widely traveled teacher and specialist in children's literature. In poetic prose she traces the many things that make America unique. The diversity of geography, industry, people and culture are recounted. The theme that "America is a dream we are all building" runs through the book. She stresses how each American has a responsibility to help build the feeling of the strength of the democracy.

The diversities and unities which make the country, its mountains, rivers and lakes, bridges, roads and farms, villages and cities, churches and schools, industries and arts are all developed. This is truly a book for all ages, for class discussion, for choral reading, but most of all for opening new visions in its reader on the importance of America.

TREECE, Henry. *Viking's Dawn*; illus. by Christine Price. 252 p. 56-9962. Criterion Books. \$3.

A thrilling story of the 8th century Vikings at the time they were making their first ventures to the coast of what is now the British Isles. Setting out in the *Nameless* in search of plunder and fortune, young Herald and his father, Sigurd, come to the village fjord just as the new ship is readying to make its maiden voyage. The venture ended in disaster for most of the crew, for Herald was the only member of the crew to survive.

Horror upon horror is described, but all without melodrama. Indeed the seeming understatement adds to the stark reality of the description. It will appeal to the serious minded teen-ager rather than to those who want adventure with success.

SPERRY, Armstrong. *Frozen Fire*. 192 p. 56-10773. Doubleday. \$2.75.

"Diamonds of frozen fire," medicinal herbs and Inca treasures lure Bud Chandler and Pete Warner into the virgin wilderness of Brazil. As botanical scout for the American Pharmaceutical Foundation, Warner asks 19-year-old Bud Chandler to go along with him. Earlier Peter's uncle has gone into the Mato Grosso where he died, but not before he found diamonds in a river bed and priceless Inca treasure in a cave. Ned has half the map to prove it. First person narration carries the story along swiftly. Sperry describes the jungle in picturesque descriptions. Here is a first-rate story with many interesting details.

Children's Books . . .

(Continued from page 421)

MOORE, John T. *Modern Crusaders*; illus. by John Lawn. 1957. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. \$1.95. (Vision Book)

Accounts of the heroic careers of a cross-section of Catholic missionaries—doctors, priests, Sisters, lay folk—

who have brought hope and courage to people in Africa, Asia, the South Seas, the Arctic, etc. Some of the chapters tell of scientific discoveries, of fights against nature and disease, and some describe unique modern problems, such as the spiritual warfare against war and communism. The style is undistinguished, but the chapters are fast-moving and absorbing. Inspiring material for all who are concerned with furthering the brotherhood of man. For ages 11-14.

E.S.

TODD, Mary F. *Song of the Dove*; illus. by the author. 1956. Kenedy. \$2.95.

This is the touching story of Zoe Laboure, a little peasant girl of Burgundy. Zoe was born close to the beginning of the nineteenth century and spent many years humbly and cheerfully keeping house for her father. Then came her chance to join the Daughters of Charity in Paris. Sister Catherine, as she was henceforth called, died in 1876, as quietly and humbly as she had lived. Only in the last year of her life did her fellow-Sisters learn that she was the Sister to whom Our Lord had appeared in the chapel in the Rue du Bac and entrusted with initiating the devotion of the Miraculous Medal. Old France really comes to life in this absorbing biography of Saint Catherine Laboure. For ages 9-14.

E.S.

VERY, Alice. *Round-the-Year Plays for Children*. 1957. Plays, Inc. \$3.50.

A useful collection of royalty-free plays to fit into the school year for grades 2 through 5. There are thirty-five programs in all. Among the topics are: Certain holidays (I noticed the omission of Veterans' Day, St. Patrick's Day, and Flag Day), nature, school, animals, fun, seasons, and dramatizations of folk tales. There are helpful notes on settings, costumes, properties, etc. The plays are short—varying in time-length from about 10 to about 30 minutes—and will prove entertaining and easy to study.

E.S.

WHITE, Anne T. *The Uninvited Donkey*; illus. by Don Freeman. 1957. Jr. Lit. Guild—Viking. \$2.75.

The children are tremendously excited by the announcement of the forthcoming consignment from their far-traveling uncle. What will it be this time? It turns out to be a movie-star donkey from Italy, which the young people are to care for tenderly pending the return of their motion-picture-producer relative. The temperamental guest is christened Fra Diavolo, a name which proves more and more appropriate as this eventful, funny, and embarrassing vacation season drifts by. The Linians are a delightful family of brothers and sisters of varying ages, and are blessed with very human and truly understanding parents. A cheery and well-written book for ages 9-12. (This is a Jr. Lit. Guild selection for May.)

PATRICIA GILMARY

out and back
in a hurry



Our life today is dependent
on schedules . . . library . . .
class . . . work . . . train and
plane schedules. WHY NOT A
BINDERY DELIVERY SCHEDULE, TOO?

Heckman gives you scheduled service . . .
production and transportation . . .
TEN Heckman trucks make pickups and
deliveries and the librarians they
serve enjoy a schedule they can depend
on. A complete scheduled service is
available only at Heckman's . . . why
don't you try Heckman Service, too, as
many librarians have.

A card to Heckman today will bring
you full information.



THE

Heckman Bindery INC.

NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA



SOUND TO PLEASE

Did you know that

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX

has been a major Catholic reference tool for well over 25 years?

The Index is now published quarterly and cumulated into
biennial volumes. Seven earlier volumes are on stock:

1930-1933
1950-1952

1939-1943
1952-1954

1943-1948
1954-1956

1948-1950

If you are a subscriber: You may order replacement volumes for worn out copies
at minimum cost.

If you are not a subscriber: Write for our low introductory subscription rates.

For sample issues, write to:

The Catholic Periodical Index
300 Mullen Library
Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D.C.

What Makes a Frontier in Publishing?

INTANGIBLES, such as high purposes,
lofty standards? Yes, of course . . .

but also **TANGIBLES** . . .

for example, at TANGLEY OAKS we believe in building
books that children will really like . . . AND use . . .

how can we know that?

there's only one real way . . . we ask children themselves
to be "testers" in our own laboratory summer school and in
neighboring school systems . . .

we've found it to be a good way, a practical way . . .

for children want facts, plus meaning . . . they seek knowledge,
plus inspiration . . . they need the heritage of the past
with the promise of the future . . .

*"Classroom-Tested" is one of our hallmarks
of practical quality at TANGLEY OAKS*



Tangley Oaks Educational Center

LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS

Home of: AMERICAN EDUCATOR ENCYCLOPEDIA
WONDERLAND OF KNOWLEDGE • MY BOOK HOUSE
Book Trails • My Travelship • A Picturesque Tale of Progress
World Topics Year Book • Journeys Through Bookland

6024

